BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
YCLE & MOTOR Co., . Fort, BOMBAY. eet, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

ED BY AN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY MAMARDKHR FIDKTHAL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 76 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921. TWO ANNAS

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin ns Marseilles

A Passengers required to be in possession o passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th June	"Nagoya"	6,854
11th "	"Dengola"	8,056
18th "	"Malwa"	10,911
25th "	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,340
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
15th "	"Delta"‡	8,087
23rd "	"Narkunda"*	16,115
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

Morea, Sirava, Narkunda — Through steamers from Australia.

Somali — Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

†Nagoya, Delta — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
31st "	"Farkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.
8th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
23rd May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
24th "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA	East & South Africa.
25th "	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Roa' Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	16th May	2nd June
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	25th "	5th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	1st June	12th June
Indo Maru	T. Hatano	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

E. HIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	14th May	26th "
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3924	17th "	26th "
Yotsugi Maru	S. Ito	5968	15th "	25th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd "	5th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd "	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
S. SAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguage
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Coeanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yaun, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon.

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. UTSOKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

A WAHID APR/17

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Honta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakaneskima	Toriabura sho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yansi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance s of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued ammounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
40-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & *Managing Agents*

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to

SHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi,

H. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
28 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfield Lane, Calcutt

INSURANCE.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 6,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is
Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs.

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in In dia. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Ag
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN &
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowrin
Calc

Agency Applications invited.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,

Telephone No. 111.

According to the Gov. of India In Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal

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(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ).

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,186.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to

RAJANNAN RAMANAND DESA
Secretary and Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 6 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—An energetic Forman, having knowledge of Boilermaker Smithy and machine shop. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 4028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 352

WANTED—One GENERAL CLERK with Typewriting, good prospects. The Western India Electric Co., Ltd. Johnstone Circle. A R345

WANTED ORGANISERS for a promising Joint Stock Company on substantial pay and commission. For terms apply to:—J. L. BOSE, 210/6, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA. A R363

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK (Mohamedan) for large Indian Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 4030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9506

WANTED—Service by a young and honest Hindu practical experience for Book-keeping, and Gujrati, Namu best refferences. Apply Box No. 4033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R366

WANTED two Draftsmen with experience in heavy mill plant. Men with sound experience should apply to Box No. 4035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9520

WANTED—Women or men GRADUATES in Science and Sanskrit. Salary according to qualifications. Regular promotions. Apply with testimonials. Sharda Mehta, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Vishram Mahila Vidyalaya. Khadia, Ahmedabad. C9521

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad. A R 298

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a B.Sc., as SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary, of Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2. A C 9488

WANTED—Smart Energetic CANVASSERS (having business experience) preferred), willing to travel all over the Bombay Presidency and the Nizam's Dominions, on Rs. 50 per mensem plus travelling allowance, railway fare, and other prospectus. Security of Rs. 500 in cash essential Apply personally to the Proprietor. The Deccan Drug and Chemical Stores, 271, Main Street, Camp Poona, Between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. before 8th June 1921. A R365

WANTED—Six SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for German East Africa (now British) for a tour of three years' service. Salary Florins 200 p.m., rising to Florins 250 by annual increments of 10 Florins in the Monthly salary; £10 outfit allowance 2nd class trainfare from home to Bombay and back £2/10 incidental charges and Travelling allowance. Free quarters or florins 25 per mensam in lieu Candidates should possess a diploma of L.C.P.S., of Indian University and none but such men need apply. For further particulars please apply personally to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. A R 349

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Post by a competent Ledger-keeper, knowing accounts excellent testimonials. Please write Box No. 4034, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R366

AN ENERGETIC—Young Indian just arrived, from the continent and America with full information of machines and m/c tools wishing to establish manufacturing factories; those who take interest and willing to invest capital should apply to Box No. 4027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 353

HOUSE & FLATS TO TET.

SMALL GODOWN near the Hongkong Bank, Fort, measuring about 27ft. 17ft. 15ft. high, for immediate occupation, or from 1st July. For inspection and other particulars apply to the Bombay House Agency, 87, Medows Street, Fort. C 9526

TO LET.—Small Independent, Office on Hornby Road, centrally situated. Rent Rs. 200 for immediate entry. For inspection please apply to the Bombay House Agency, 87, Medows Street, Fort. C 9527

TO BE LET—Blocks, at Mount Road MAZAGAON in new Building, westerly view and opened from all sides with Electric fittings. Apply there 10 to 12 a.m. Allimahomed Virjeebhai. C R368

TO LET.—KENNEDY GARAGES at Gamdevi, near the Kennedy Bridge, in good locality, fitted with electric lights and finished upto date, both single and double, rent Rs. 50 and 90 respectively Ready for immediate occupation. Apply next door. C 9525

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co. 78, Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay. C R301

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road, Rolls quite new or almost new by some good maker—specification and quotation for the same should be sent sharp to The President Municipalities, Alwar (Rajputana). K C9499

FOR SALE—New 10 H. P. Electric Motors A. C. complete with slide Rails, Pulley and Starter. Apply Box No. 4025 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K R 351

FOR SALE:—GINNING MACHINE with 24 Gins. Engine No. 50536 of 99 Horse-Power—made by Marshall Sons Company, Bombay. Cotton Press with Engine of 125 Horse-Power. Both machines are complete and in thorough working order. There has been no wear and tear owing to their being less used. Convenience will be afforded to intending purchasers for inspection. Applications for purchase with terms be sent to SECRETARY, Council, Tonk-Raj. K C9522

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE—80 lbs. double fly TENT, complete Camp bed, bath, chair, table, Rs. 95. Box No. 4010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R323

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION of Davar's College of Commerce commences on the 6th June, in the New Larger Premises, at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, where the intending students should immediately apply for Prospectus. M R326

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand or new Doubling Frames, Sizing machines and Warping machines. Apply with specification and full particulars with lowest rates to C. AARON & SONS, Weaving Establishment Pappinisseri (North Malabar). K R 330

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Ballasis, Road. 9498

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. T C 9437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST on Friday 27TH MAY 1921 between Chowpatty and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens (Hanging Gardens) a packet containing an Original deed of Conveyance dated 12th February 1920 and made between Dinanath Vithoba Mahimkar and others of the one part and Kashinat Dinanath Khote of the other part together with a Battaki and 3 Municipal Bills and one Municipal Transfer form. The finder is requested to return it to the undersigned at 95 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. C9517

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our office, to Princess Street, off Queen's Road, (in the premises where the office, of The Bombay Motor Service Limited, is situated) adjoining Anti-Tuberculosis Buildings.

Our Phone is 5311.

KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & CO.

27th May, 1921. R362

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Himalaya Club, Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. in the Club for the purpose of making certain additions to the Articles of Association.

By order,
W. BELL,
Hon. Secretary.
C9523

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN to all men whom it may concern that DEVI DAS SHARMA died on 6th April, 1921, and that my clients RAM DAS SHARMA, son of and next Bhago, widow of late Devi Das Sharma, are the only heirs and legal representatives of the deceased and that one Jamiat Rai Kishanlal has absolutely no concern with the office known as Devi Das Sharma and that the public is hereby not to have any sort of dealings on behalf of "Devi Das Sharma" and with the said Jamiat Rai Kishanlal. If they do they will do so at their own risk and neither my clients nor the property of late Devi Das Sharma shall be responsible for any such dealings and they will be liable to my clients for all such dealings.

(Sd.) SOHAN LAL KAPUR. C9518

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Reader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate 50, Medows Street, Fort.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities renderedto constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

NOTICE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE Ten-Bowl Finishing and Chasing Calender, 50in. wide on face of cotton bowls. Open type frames, and machine-cut spur wheels to gear the top and bottom chilled bowls—by Mather and Platt—imported at the end of 1913, and since sparingly and carefully used.

SIX Cotton Bowls, Three chilled iron bowls 14in. diam. steam heated, One cast Iron bottom bowl prepared for steam heating, 24in. diam., 5ft.—2in. over shoulders with 8in. ends, case-hardened. Arrangement for putting pressure on bowls by means of worm and wheel operated from floor level. Entering batch, Plaiter complete can be seen in working order at the Bombay United Mills by previous appointment with the Manager.

ONE Mercerising Range consisting of one 3-Bowl Mangle 50in. wide, one Stentering Machine 30ft. long, 50in. wide with patent clips, one c.i. centrifugal pump, one pine cistern 4ft. by 4ft. fitted with 9 pine rollers with Patent Expander complete, fitted with double diagonal steam engine 9in. cylinders, 16in. stroke for driving the range. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Single Nip Hydraulic Schreiner Calender 52in. wide with one steel bowl 10in. diam. by 52in. wide engraved, fitted with gas heating apparatus and wooden Bowl 24in. by 52in. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Pair Hydraulic Steel Cylinders and rams 7in. diam. to stand working pressure of 2 tons per square inch complete one hyd. single crank Pump, one accumulator with one extra engraved bowl. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE 2-ROLLER Lancashire Beetling Machine with 2 c.i. beams each 16in. diam. by 14ft. between flanges, 41 Fallers each 8ft.—6in. by 5in. by 4in. Stripping and Winding on motion—driven by means of friction clutch and pulley by Lang Bridge.

All the above Machines can be seen at the Bombay United Mills, Charni Road, by appointment with the Manager.

Offers for the above will be received by Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Tata Mills, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay C9491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that our clients, Messrs. Rajabally Gulamhusein, and Brothers, have filed a Suit in the High Court of Bombay, (being Suit No. 2869 of 1920) against Gulamhusein Shaikh Abdul Kayum, Haiderbhai Shaikh Abdul Kayum and Essabhai Shaikh Abdul Kayum, all of Bombay Mahomedan. Inhabitants to recover the sum of Rs. 35,000, being the aggregate amount paid by our clients to them in part payment of the purchase price of the immoveable property situate at Dhanji Street, bearing Ward Nos. 652 and 653, Street Nos. 3-5 and New Survey No. 1383 agreed to be sold by the said defendants to our clients. Our clients further claim to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 14,000 as and by way of damages owing to the default on the part of the defendants in carrying out the terms of their agreement.

Our clients claim a charge on the said property for the said amounts and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum and costs.

And notice is hereby given that whoever deals with the said property will do so with notice of our clients claim and subject to the said charge in their favour.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1921.

RAMDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Rajaballi Gulamhusein and Co.
9515

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Purshotam Laljee of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of the Sandhurst Road. West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay situate on the West side of Charni Road, without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 497 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 36 bearing New Survey No. 7392 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Fatmabai wife of Syed Abdul Kadar Edroos and the said Syed Abdul Kadar Edroos being portion of Plots Nos. 35 and 37 on or towards the West by the new forty feet road known as Parekh Street on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Govind Navare agreed to be sold to Haridas Laljee and Ruttonsey Laljee being plot No. 34, and on or towards the South by the property of Keshavlal Khandas being plot No. 38, together with the buildings, standing thereon and bearing D ward No. 1736 (2) and Street No. 526.

Dated this 30th day of May. 1921.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9514

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARL ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 422 of 1920.

Khumaji Gajaji & Co., a firm doing business at Barbhaya Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

versus.

Ramdas Krishna of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. Pir Mahomed alias Fakir Mahomed Ebrahim also of Bombay Mahomedan residing at Apollo Bunder within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of August, 1920, it was ordered interalia that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Four thousand six hundred and fifty-two and pies five for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees two hundred for costs which said debt interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Four thousand eight hundred and fifty two and pies five and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date thereof till payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 20th day of December 1920, certain moveable property consisting of sofa, cushion, chairs, wall picture frames, dining table, dining arm chairs, brass double-cots, teapoys, wooden cupboards, chairs and other miscellaneous articles was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Monday the 13th day of June 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 6th day of May 1921 put up for sale by Public Auction in a Bungalow, No. 15 Cuffe Parade Road, Colaba, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 9516

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE DIFFERENT PARTIES.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of Estate of Darashek Mullaferoze (Proprietor of Englebert Cycle and Motor Co.), and on account and risk of different parties (who have not still sent in their claims for cars, cycles, etc., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 6th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Motor Cars—Dedjan No. Vaux Hall No. 2628.

Motor Bottom Frame.

Motor cycles L. B. 2195 Singer, Douglas No. 2008, Humber Ltd., No. 3864, Scott No. 3031, Scott No. New Hudson 21A Indian No. Triumph No. 3358 U.S.N. 6304 Royal Enfield No. Horley Division with side car No. 6669.

P.S.—The parties to whom the above motor cars and motor cycles belonged are requested to send in their claims to the Administrator-General of Bombay before the date of the sale otherwise their claims will not be entertained and the cars and cycles will be sold off on their account and risk.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. METHA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government clothing consisting of Mosquitto netting, socks worsted, clothing, Puttoo cloth, Pugricloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles. The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of Sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed goods etc., at Wadi Bunder, will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of 120 Tins Genuine White Lead Paint, 1 bag Chinese blue and 6 bags blue powder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, 120 tins each 28 lbs. Genuine White Lead Paint.

1 bag 34 lbs. Chinese blue.
6 bags 800 lbs. blue powder.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ramlal Buxi at the godown, of Muccadum Kalidas Naranji, at Argyle Road, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth Ratanlal Manecklal.

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds covered by D. O. No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. METHA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ramdutt Brejmohan at the godown of Seth Bansidhar Jalan at New Chinchbunder and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting parties according to the contract for May 1921.

On account and at the risk of Seth Tulsiram Ramswarup.

25 tons new brown bold linseeds covered by D. O. No. 13.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gopiram Ramchander.

25 tons new brown bold linseeds covered by D. O. No. 4.

On account and at the risk of Seth Multanchand Badrinarayan.

25 tons new brown bold linseeds covered by D. O. No. 3.

On account and at the risk of Surajmal Badrinarayan.

25 tons new brown bold linseeds covered by D. O. No. 15.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable palatial furnished bungalow known as the "Virbaug" near the Old Commissariat house at the Shanker Sheth Road (Bombay Mahabaleshwar Road) Poona and another large bungalow on the opposite side of the said Virbaug and facing the Nala.

On SUNDAY, the 5th of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable bungalows with their furniture etc. under instructions from Messrs. Hirji Khetsey & Co., and with the consent of Mortgagors Messrs. Kalianji Vardhman, Kanji Vardhman and Nursey Vardhman in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the Vendors as the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May 1918 and made between the Mortgagors and their mother Bai Virbai of the one part and the vendors as the mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Mortgag. bearing date the 8th day of June 1918 and made between the Mortgagor Kallianji Vardhman of the one part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the other part, and the agreement dated the 8th day of April 1919 and made between the said Virbai and the Mortgagors of the first part, the said Kallianji ardhman of the second part and the Vendors as the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in the Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 95 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 admeasuring 3 acres and 12 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jethabhai Nursey and Kanji Vishram on or towards the South by a Nulla and burial ground on or towards the West by the property of Meghji Khetsey and Padamsey Ratansey and on or towards the North by the Nana Shanker Seth's Road together with their appurtenances and together also with all the furniture, goods, chattles and effects including the Gas fittings and water pumps and all other moveable property contained in the premises and outside thereof on the said piece of land and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetey or her tenants.

P. S.—The above bungalow admeasures about 16,000 sq. yards and contains 2 large drawing rooms, 1 large dining room, very large verandah in the front of the whole bungalow and 5 bed rooms all with dressing room and bath rooms attached, a large cooking house consisting of a large kitchen, dining room, store-room, 2 large verandahs. The whole front of the compound is fitted with Shahbad stones with a large fountain in the middle, large well, gas lights, gas machine, 5 horse stables, 1 carriage stable, 6 servant quarters, 10 cow stables, direct pipe connections. The entire furniture in the above bungalow is fitted by Messrs. Ahmed Devji by special order. It has also a separate guest house in its compound consisting of one large hall, 4 rooms and front gallery.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in the village of Munjeri near Poona in Taluka Haveli in the Registration District of Poona forming part of Survey No. 94 admeasuring 1 acre and 14 gunthas or thereabouts paying Government assessment of ten annas and six pies and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Jethabhai on or towards the West by a Nulla on or towards the South by Nana shanker Seth's Road and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 93 together with their appurtenances and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

The above bungalow admeasures about 4,500 sq. yards having one big halls, two large rooms, four small rooms, galleries on both sides, four servant quarters, one horse stable and one carriage stable.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Canjee and Valdas at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SALES BY AUC

MESSRS METHA &

(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FURNITURE.

In the compound of the J Baugh, Parel.

On SUNDAY, the 5th Ju (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and C ed to sell by Public Auction of the Jacob Sassoon Mills La very valuable handsome and designed highly polished house furniture by Messrs. John Fo Kanji and other well-known ma ting of sliding dining tables, dining chairs, Queen Anne and sideboard, dinner wagons, dumb and moon pattern spring cushione room, complete suite of sofa and artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, ing roll top office tables, Indian hand tables and teapoys, full compass solid gany iron framed semigrand cottage p rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas an chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bed-rooms double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of R. Buttowley Esq., Catalogues are being published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, May 31st.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

Telephone No. 1997

AUCTION SALE OF 250 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st May 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneer will sell by public auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Jetha Deuji && Co., at Chinch Bunder Doongeri, Street, by order of Seth Madhusing Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

250 Tons New Brown Bold Linseed May 1921, Vayda and account and at the risk of Sheth Daulatram Kundanmal.

125 tons New Brown Bold Linseed O. No. 2-3-4-5-6 each of 25 tons.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Dhunraj Kisonchand.

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseed.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Okarlal Mishrilal.

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseed X O. No. 12.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Khusalchand Gopaldas.

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseed O. No. 13.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Shivnarvan Baldeo.

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseed O. No. 20.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

At the Tobacco Godown of Mukadam Karsandas Champsi.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Shivnarayan Boldeo.

25 Tons New Brown Bold Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE AND 4 BALES UNBLEACHED SPONGES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned parties the following:—

10 cases English cheddar cheese about 1,200 lbs.

4 bales unbleached sponges about 200 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Glenrose", Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Hotel, very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, by Wimbridge, Devjee Canji and others, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, rich woollen carpets and durries, drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, Chesterfield cabinets, copper greysers for bath, ornaments, silver cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, rocking chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, one large refrigerator, meatsafe, utensils, one large English gas stove, etc., etc.

The property of Oscar Stanton, Esq., of Messrs. The Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO BUNDER DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE of 200 barrels of Spences Lump Alum.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Port Trust, Sassoon Dock Godown No. E. 327 at the instructions of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Hurgovandas and Co., Vadgadi, Mandvi.

200 barrels of Spences Lump Alum.

Per ex. S. S. "Moora" and "Kurmark."

Invoice weight to be accepted and paid for.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid on the spot and balance within four days against delivery order.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jafferbhoy Mohammed Alli, Memon Chawl, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay:—

Tons 16 cwt. 17 qrs. 2 of Black Resin.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, May 31st 1921.

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OUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
GRAND WEEK END SUCCESS!
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
MABEL MAY.
In the Great Colonial Romance.
THE MADCAP OF THE VELD
An absorbing story of Love, Treachery and Illicit Gold-buying on the famous South African Gold Fields.
EXCELLENT PLOTS.
FINE SCENES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Rs 5 each.)

MPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The most thrilling of all mystery stories
H. B. WARNER
in
HAUNTING SHADOWS
Do you see shadows? can a Shadow hunt you?
Then see Haunting shadows
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
GREEK MEETS GREEK
Comic
Daily 7 8 45 and 10 30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Always a good Show

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-day and This Week
The third Week's Instalment of Episodes 7 & 8—(5000 feet)—of their popular Social Society Serial
WHEN WE LOVE"
The Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
EST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Please note that there will be no Prize Shows on and after 1st June 1921.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Estd. 1911.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital .. Rs. 100,00,000
Paid up Capital .. .. „ 49,99,900
Reserve fund .. .. .. „ 200,00,000
Deposits (15-3-21) .. „ 12,44,68,000
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Banking Business of every description undertaken, and all possible facilities given to constituents.
Prospectus, Rules &c., may be had on application.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night at 9-30 To-Night
Edgar Warwick
Comedy Company
To-night Tuesday 31st at 9-30 p. m.
A TRIPLE BILL
Including "The Climax" a new drama in one act, a comedietta "Two Incidents in a Hotel" and W. W. Jacob's famous Comedy.
"THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PRICE OF INNOCENCE"

THE EMPIRE
To-day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
H. B. WARNER
IN
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"
From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success
A Romance for those who are twenty-one years old and young.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES. LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
"Dhruva Charitra"
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.
King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Please note the change of time.

ONE WEEK MORE !!!
Although we cannot grant you
ADMISSION FREE
we may guarantee you unusually wholesome and delightful entertainment—entertainment that will teach you.
JUST ASK A FEW OF OUR FORTUNATE PATRONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED our Show of
Maha Sati Anusuya
that is now being shown for a
SECOND WEEK
on account of the exceptionally great rush at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
BRING YOUR FRIENDS
BRING YOUR FAMILY
talk to them about this meritorious film
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK!
OUR GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME OF TWO STUPENDOUS SERIALS SIMULTANEOUSLY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT their two powerful Serials together
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the pre-eminently popular Stars GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD.
Further Three Episodes—6 parts 6,000 feet)—screened this Week.
With this Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the Further TWO EPISODES of their entirely new—and never before shown in Bombay—Serial
"The Death Mask"
A Baffling, Thrilling. Mystery Serial in 15 Episodes.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
Please note that there will be no Prize Shows on and after 1st June 1921.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 25th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good		4 25
„ „ Fully Good		4 75
„ „ Fine		5 00
„ No. 1 Oomra, Good		4 0
„ „ „ Fully Good		5 00
„ „ „ Fine		5 2
„ „ Good		
„ MG Broach, Good		6 90
„ „ Fully Good		7 10
„ „ Fine		7 40
„ Scinde, Good		4 13
„ „ Fully Good		4 63
„ „ Fine		5 85

Liverpool, 25th May, 1921.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100
„ „ Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot 8 07 Improved demand
Egyptian F G F Sakels 16 00
Sakels .. 16 00

New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12 77
	July	13 49
	Oct.	13 97
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	12 33
	July	13 04

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
May	—7 78—
June	—7 98—
July	—8 19—
August	—9 31—
September	—8 43—
October	—8 54—
November	—8 62—
December	—8 70—
January	—8 74—
February	—8 78—
March	—8 81—
April	—8 86—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 25th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	14 85—
June	14 55—
July	14 25—
Aug.	14 30—
Sept.	14 40—
Oct.	14 45—
Nov.	14 50—
Dec.	14 60—
Jan.	14 70—
Feb	
ar	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	7 80—
June	..
July	8 13—
Aug.	..
Sep.	..
Oct	8 48—
Nov	..
Dec.	8 63
Jan	8 60—
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
Apl	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 28th May, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		nil
„ „ to Continent		nil
Futures at New York	July	12.90
	Oct.	13 68
Futures at New York	Jan	14 21
Spot Cotton at New York		13.05
„ „ Orleans		11.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	July	12.48
	Oct.	13.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6 5/16
Demand Bills		3.93.75
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		Mutilated
„ „ „ Foreign		

New York, 28th May, 1921

Demand Bills	3.89.50

EXCHANGE.

London, 28rd May, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 75
In Germany	243 75
In Italy	—

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs — 45 70

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 95
Christiania	25 48
Amsterdam	11 23
Switzerland	22 14
Belgium	46 63
Athens	70 25
Rentes 5%	4 45

METALS.

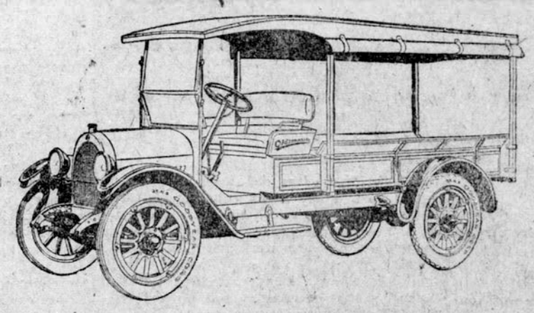
London, 25th May, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£74
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74 3 9
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£21

London, 28th May, 1921.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	£5 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	£5 3/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	£7

Making Good in the Most Strenuous Kind of Service



Oldsmobile
ECONOMY
Truck

OIL transportation, particularly over rough country roads, is the kind of work that taxes a truck's endurance to the utmost. A great many Oldsmobile Economy Trucks are highly successful in this strenuous service.

Simple, sturdy four-cylinder engine and internal gear drive provide ample power; oversize pneumatic tires and extra long springs make possible high speed; substantial quality throughout assures dependability.

This truck will adapt itself—economically—to your work. Let us prove it.

SOLE AGENTS:

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS

Telephone No. 1569. 4, NEW QUEENS ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEEDS.

London, 25th May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Value	£19 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Quoted	£18 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Easy	£19 5/8
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Value easier	£16 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June, sellers	£ 10
TORIA RAPESEED:—May-June, Sellers	£ 20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	88 7/16
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	57 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	50 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 11/-
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May, ... 8 3/4
Tone:—Flat.
Steadier after flat

English Best Selected Copper	—£73 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	—£73 15/16
Tin Block	—£176

Calcutta Linseed, May-June, Sellers. ..£18 1/2
Steadily held.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 27th May, 1921.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	25/0
June July Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	24/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	24/3
Tone:—No demand and prices weak.	

MONEY MARKET.

London, 23rd May, 1921

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ 2 months hence	33
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 % since 28th April, 1921.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	
Interest day to day loans	5 1/5
„ 7 day Market loans	6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

(Registered, December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	„ 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 49,99,900
RESERVE FUND	„ 20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12-20)	„ 10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on appliication,

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

WHEATS.

London, 25th May, 1921

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. May-June Sellers	78

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong	£98
National	£40.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 30.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July-August at Rs. 355½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 338½. It then declined to Rs. 338½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 342. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 345 and after touching Rs. 346 declined to Rs. 343 closing at Rs. 344.

Our market for ready cotton opened to-day with a steadier tone owing to bullish advices from America for the new crop, and we think it advisable to reduce the holdings of cotton now.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August,	...	344
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	25)
Fine Oomra	July,	..	299
„ „	September,	..	312

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

„ „	July August,	342
Fully Good Bengal	July,	248
Fine Oomra's	July,	299
„ „	September,	31

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 30th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind				
„ Punjab	355	240	225	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	295	285	270	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	330	320	305	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	315	305	290	
M.G. Broach	320	310	295	
Southerns 7	350	340	325	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. upon 28th May, 1921.

Cotton	8338	Bales	
Wheat	12155	Qrs	
Linseed	3020	„	
Rape, etc.	8	„	
Gingellyseed	1128	„	
Poppyseed	Nil	„	
Groundnuts	563	„	
Castorseed	16.0	„	
Rice	6959	„	
Myrabollams	1235	„	
Cottonseed	3945	„	
Mowraseed	Nil	„	
Gram	5441	„	
Juwar	906	„	
Masur	Nil	„	
Barley	524	„	
Bajra	1407	„	
Coal	8673	Tons	

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

JUNAGADH.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND AFTER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me the use of your columns for a short review of the affairs in Junagadh, the premier State in Kathiawar?

Opinion has been sharply divided, since the removal of the administration of Mr. Rendall, about the future of this State. There is a class of persons who still maintain that the British administration was an unmixed good and should not have been removed. Another class admits that though Mr. Rendall's administration was bad, Mr. Bladen's influence over the Nawab for the last year has been worse. A still another class believes in putting facts before the public and His Highness the Nawab Saheb by articles in your esteemed paper, by periodical criticisms and my honest suggestions to make Junagadh one day not only a premier State, but also an ideal State; but I am afraid if these articles and honest criticism ever reached His Highness' ears.

The policy of Mr. Rendall was characterised by all the worst features of bureaucratic regime—lack of sympathy, corrupt and ignorant officialdom, suspicion and ruthless autocracy. It has been condemned throughout in the "Bombay Chronicle" by correspondents and yourself. It failed to strengthen the bonds between the State and the paramount power, to organize the subjects of the State into efficient and loyal citizens, to train the young Nawab, to rise to the responsibilities of his exalted position and resulted in the economic poverty of the peasantry. The man appointed by Mr. Rendall to be the tutor and guardian of the young Nawab proved himself to be an erratic adventurer dabbling in affairs that did not concern him and succeeded in forcing an able Dewan to leave his post. Mr. Bladen is a symbol of Mr. Rendall's inefficiency and the fact that an officer like Mr. Maconochie had also to be involved in the scandalous affairs of May last proved to the hilt that ordinary civilian officers of the Government are unfit to guide young princes of India on the right path.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb, a mere boy and under the influence of his tutor and secretary, showed all the incapacity of a bad training and all the nobility of the Babi House. Amidst all the eccentricities of a boy-despot of a truly Asiatic type, the Nawab shone out a greatness of heart, a love of peasantry and people, a desire to do the right thing which endeared him not only to his people, but also to the people of the province who pitied him because he was under the thumb of a man like Mr. Bladen and loved him because he was so impulsive.

The characteristic feature of the administration during the period from May 1920 to May 1921 is that there has been no administration at all. Mr. Bladen succeeded in nipping in the bud far-reaching schemes of reforms undertaken by Dewan Bahadur T. Chhajuram, C.I.E. advising the Nawab to squander large sums of public money in the shape of huge rewards to persons who lent themselves to his designs. The weakness of Mr. Tambe was potent when in identifying himself with Mr. Bladen's ways, he threw overboard his colleagues, the Trivedies who in spite of whatever they did during their gala-day from 1911 to 1920, were men of strong views and a definite policy. Nor did he justify his reputation as a Government servant when he went on accepting "rewards after rewards in shape of huge Inams" from the innocent young Nawab.

Mr. Tambe has gone and Mr. T. D. Rana has been appointed Dewan. This appointment has created the most contradictory outbursts. It is forty years since a subject of the Nawab has been appointed to the post. This has evoked great enthusiasm and the Nawab's popularity has increased. But with his appointment, wide fears of class domination have also been aroused and there is a suspicion that he owes his Dewanship to Mr. Bladen. I shall examine Mr. Rana's career from the outset.

Mr. Rana is the most distinguished of the educated men of Junagadh and has been in the front rank from his early career. He has weathered ministry breakages in the past, i.e., in 1903, in 1911 and in 1920; and has been consistently at his post, working away at inter-Statal disputes and old claims and counter-claims. He has all along kept himself singularly free from all intrigues and though a man of fiery temperament, strong prepossessions and autocratic instinct has been able to throw a veil over his soul and preserve a calm, smiling and smooth exterior. I have reason to believe that while he also has been a party to Mr. Bladen's erratic management of finances and State affairs during the past year, it has been his counsel and his staying hand that has made the few reforms of the Nawab's first year possible—the Peasant's Charter and the Junagadh Municipality. Unfortunately he is an opportunist and an utilitarian and will bide his time till a suitable moment arrives. His training has been only departmental and I doubt if he has ever thought of the larger problems of Indian States.

To be a successful Dewan he must get out of the rut of departmental routine and have a policy. I saw his coming Dewanship when he was appointed Political Secretary and objected even to that appointment because I knew how hard it was to get out of it. My objection stands and were it not that I know something of the inner Rana, I would advance even now. Great problems await him. The whole fraud of the administration of 1911 to 1920, remains to be exposed. People are to be convinced that class domination can no longer be a policy of an enlightened State, the services are to be purified and consolidated; old injustices are to be righted, a council of past Ministers and Amirs, is to be formed, the Nawab's own uncle Shahjhada Adilkhanji, Bhayat Sultan Mahomed Khanji should be recalled and properly respected, revenue policy has to be revised, relations both between the paramount power and other States have to be placed on a revised basis and a cordon of able, conscientious and progressive statesmen is to be drawn round the young Nawab to protect him from ill advice, hasty criticism and impulsive precipitation natural to his ardent temperament.

The people are to be protected from such scandalous use of the State's finances as during the last year, have to be trained up in political principles and citizenship, while the Nawab's rights within the State and without have to be maintained. If Mr. Rana is able to tackle these problems successfully now that an opportunity has offered itself, he will have justified his succeeding to the post of Amarji and Ranchhodji and Gokulji Jhala.—Yours, etc.,

UCHHARANGRAI K. OZA.

Bombay, May 20.

"CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope the exposure concerning the "Central Labour Board" has been so complete for the mandarins of the Labour world as to scotch any further attempts at ambitions enterprises which, being mostly bogus, inevitably bring discredit upon legitimate Labour work in India. Mr. Ginwalla is still anxious to justify an indefensible position with a lawyer-like gesture of perfect simulation. I charged Mr. Ginwalla with knowledge of our intention to start a Central Labour Federation for Bombay under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress. He denies it. I charged him with knowledge of his having been disowned by certain unions on whose behalf he mistakenly undertook to speak. He replied that he was still the acting Secretary of the disowning unions—(where was he during the oil-workers' strike and the B. B. & C. I. strike when Mr. Baptista was working day and night for the strikers?) Hardly was the ink dry on his reply than the B. B. and C. I. workers at a special meeting arranged by Mr. Ginwalla himself refused to listen to his advice, refused him the privilege of presiding at the meeting and finally wound up the proceedings with a vote of complete confidence in Mr. Baptista! Apparently Mr. Ginwalla's activity as a Secretary is not appreciated by the workers and if a humorist were to write an article about it he would certainly call it, as I did, "The Disowning of Mr. Ginwalla."

However as the matter is very serious from the point of view of the worker himself I want the public to mark carefully the importance of my first charge. In my original telegram I stated that Mr. Ginwalla had begged me twice to accept Mr Thabwalla as a member of the Committee of the Central Labour Federation. Here is an unambiguous statement which if admitted would necessarily imply knowledge of the Central Labour Federation on Mr. Ginwalla's part. What does Mr. Ginwalla say? Simply this:

"As regards the other allegations of Mr Chaman Lall which are more or less personal I do not propose to enter into any defence for the same." I can quite appreciate Mr. Ginwalla's anxiety not to enter into a defence of this allegation!

As the average reader is not aware of all that goes on behind the scenes in the Labour world I ask your indulgence in offering a brief explanation. Sometime ago serious differences arose over the policy to be adopted with regard to the settlement of the Postal Strike which eventually collapsed. Mr. Ginwalla thought he had been insulted by Mr. Baptista over this affair and he came to me with the facts of this dispute and I immediately offered to intercede with Mr. Baptista on his behalf. It was then that I asked him (so little did I dream that he would forget the incident so easily) to permit me to add his name to the list of the members of the Central Federation. He refused saying that he would never act on any Committee with Mr. Baptista as President but that he would be pleased if I took Mr. Jhabwalla in his stead. (The logical sequel should, of course, be that Mr. Ginwalla should resign the secretaryships of the unions of which Mr. Baptista is President). I asked him a second time in the office. He refused again adding the original request in reference to his colleague. Now I have challenged Mr Ginwalla to deny this and I challenge him a second time. In view of these facts his plea of ignorance is rather amazing and more amazing still considering that he is a diligent student of the press which reported fully the resolutions passed at the mass meeting of thirty thousand workers, some of these resolutions having been circulated by the Associated Press all over India.

The sinister portion of the whole proceedings in regard to this bogus Board—I use the word advisedly in view of the series of searching questions asked by Mr. Baptista in your columns—is the calculated attempt to leave Mr. Baptista and the Trade Union Congress in the cold and the audaciously strange manner in which it has been brought to birth. We cannot tolerate private jealousies in public work. Those who know the history of the first session of the Trade Union Congress know quite well what have had to battle against in the matter of private jealousies and what pressure was brought upon me to abandon the work I had taken in hand. I warn the workers of Bombay that although to-day one or two men from their own midst may rise up to sow the seeds of dissension in their ranks, if they do not take heed atonce and put an end to such intrigues to-morrow the employers—both the Government and the Private Capitalist—will learn how to defeat the workers' organisations by creating bogus ones, subsidised ones' bought-up ones, until the workers sink back defeated into a worse slavery than that of their present condition, because while the workers organise the masters organise also and while the latter's forces are marshalled under one banner the worker's strength is dissipated in a hundred ways. The lesson in all this is that the flag of the All-India Trade Union Congress is the flag for the workers of India if they want their emancipation. To Bombay workers I know I have no need to say: Put your faith in your great leader Mr. Joseph Baptista than whom in all India there is no more able, steadfast and sincere worker in the cause of the toiling and desperate masses of his country.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL,

Daset Cottage, Murree,
May, 7th.

OUR FALLING RUPEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The import and export trade returns of India during the month of April are out The excess of imports over exports is more than 6 crores of Rupees. There is no wonder then that the exchange has again gone down to the vicinity of 1s. 3d. and the value of our rupee abroad has decreased. If this state of affairs will continue for some time more it is apparent that the country's financial position will meet with serious disaster. It is our bounden duty to see that the value of our rupee goes down no further and to find out the means to prevent the coming disaster. Unfortunately the Government of India has decided to let exchange alone and to let it run its natural course. It is for us Indians now to see if we can act independently of the Government and devise some means to prevent the rotting of our rupee any more For this we must either increase our exports or curtail our imports. The first remedy seems well nigh impossible at present. The purchasing capacity of Europe has considerably dwindled and there is no chance of its revival so long as there no peace in Europe And everybody knows that there is at present no peace in Europe inspite of the statements of Allied Ministers to the contrary. The Bolsheviks are having a long life beyond the exceptations of the capitalists and the imperialists of the world. The never-ending dispute between capital and labour is a standing menace to the peace of Europe. The Polish Imperialism, the struggle for existence of Germany and her late allies in war and the ever-recurring differences in the British and French points of view tend to show that the peace of Europe is considerably distant. Thus there is no chance of the improvement of our exports in the near future and the only remedy left is to curtail our imports.

Sir, it is known all round that last year the French Government in order to improve the value of its currency put a ban on the import of most of the articles of luxury and thereby considerably reduced the excess of imports into France over exports. If the Government of France could do that, why can't the Government of India do the same? Apparently because the former Government is national and the latter is foreign. And for this very reason it is the more necessary for our people to use better efforts to bring down the volume of our imports. No doubt we have had in our midst the cry of Swadeshism since long but because this cry is political and is one of the weapons in the armoury of Indian Nationalists, a large section of our people, through self interest or may be through conviction, has remained indifferent to it. But, Sir, to improve the value of our rupee is the need of every son of India and in my opinion a regular campaign helped by the public press must be started to that purpose. No doubt the economist will say that the lowering of exchange will automatically reduce the imports but there is no reason why further impetus may not be given to accelerate the movement. If the Government of India will not come to our rescue and put an embargo on the import of luxuries, let every Indian make up its mind to do without luxuries till the balance of trade is in our favour.—Yours etc.

T. H. K.

"INDIAN ENGINEERS NOT WANTED."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to allow some room for the following in your esteemed paper.

As an Indian electrical engineer employed in the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., and with few hopes of future prospects in spite of qualifications superior to most of those possessed by the recently recruited Europeans hands. I thank you for publishing the letter of the "Indian Electrical Engineer" in your issue of the 19th instant.

That letter, however, is more a narration of personal disappointments than an exposure of the anti-Indian policy deliberately introduced in the Company's administation by its European Executive during the last year and a half. Employed as he was at the Kaesara Power Station, your correspondent knew very little of the statistical details at the Colaba offices, I wish, therefore to supplement his letter with a few non-technical details for the edification of the Company's shareholders It can be easily seen from the following how the Tramways concern,—quite in a line with the Tata's several Electric concerns—has proved a dumping ground for raw European electricians and a bar to the aspirations and ambitions of indegenous technical intellect.

(1) The number of the European hands has been nearly doubled during the last year and a half, i.e., during the period the Company was being turned into an Indian concern.

(2) The 30 European Executive Officers draw together about 20 per cent. of the total salaries paid to the Company's staff of about 5,000 employees.

(3) Add to these salary bills, the running expenses of nearly fifteen four-seater motor cars at an average of Rs. 250 p.m. per car. All these, except one, are at the service of these Europeans. Almost all of these could be substituted by motor-cycles with less than half the expenditure, provided these officers are prepared to sacrifice their evening joy-rides.

(4) Regarding the technical qualifications of the recent recruits, the less said the better. Most of them are in possession of no more technical knowledge than that of the most ordinary graduates of the Victoria Jublee Technical Institute, Bombay. How they start on Rs. 600, salary on which, if things go on as they are, the Indians may not even hope to end their career.

(5) Some of these cannot make out the plans and drawings, let alone designing something new, and even there are some who cannot write correct English and spell properly.

(6) In the end you will not be surprised to hear that, not very long ago, an Indian officer was given an allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. in order to train one of these recruits who now has become his former teacher's boss!

I can add any number of amusing incident which occur daily in the power stations but I am afraid those may prove too technical for laymen in Elertrical Engineering.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles.—Yours etc.

"INDIAN TRAMWAYMAN."

May 24th.

"MR. MAHOMED ALI'S MADRAS SPEECH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago Reuter cabled out that in reply to a question asked by Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu promised to make enquiries with regard to what steps had been taken or were contemplated in connection with the speech by Mr. Mahomed Ali at Madras which was reported in the press on 11th April. Up to the time the speech was made, Mr. Mahomed Ali had been inconspicuous on the public platform and instead had been silently and diligently organising and conducting National Education at Aligarh and other Moslem centres, which, no doubt, caused the bureaucracy to ruminate seriously. Reading Mr. Mahomed Ali's speech dispassionately it certainly pales into insignificance to what Mr. G. K. Chesterton says in his article "The Pressing Danger to England" in the "Manchester Guardian" of 15th February, page 6, and for the edification of your innumerable readers, I will just quote extracts from it. Writes Mr Chesterton:—

"And we are piling up a toppling tradition against ourselves which will make them regard us as the last survival of despotism. Every State will be proud to be counted among our enemies. When one of the hundred entanglements of Imperial politics brings us again into a war, that war will become a Crusade. The defeat of England will be the defence of small nations. The ruin of England will be the reconstruction of the world. The war that will end us will be the war that will end all wars. It is not a question of what we think, but of what they think. It is not a question of what they do not see, but of what they do see. They see the last and least tolerable of the ancient tyrannies of the earth."

Strange that no one has yet questioned the fierce writing of this English essayist-journalist in the Houses of Parliament nor has even the Northcliffian papers led the chorus as it is accustomed to do. Here is a prominent Englishman permitted to expose the maladministration of his Government without action being instituted against him, a privilege denied to an Indian, and this is the New Era the people of India are exhorted to place their implicit faith in to derive untold benefits. The Government of India, like the bird that soars to yonder skies knowing not whither it goeth, will indulge in repression and more repression as long as Sir William Vincent is in the Executive Council. It is now on the cards that much of the responsibility for the Punjab atrocities is attributed to this gallant knight, and it will be befitting the present time if Sir William were to resign forthwith the Home Membership and allow an Indian of the first water-mark, a Nationalist, to succeed him. Mahatma Gandhi would make an admirable selection, but in the event of unacceptance by the Mahatma then one of the Ali Brothers or Lala Lajpat Rai would be eligible from among the eminent leaders of the day. If the bureaucracy keenly desire to conserve the post of Home Member for an European then the masses in India would gladly acquiesce in Mr. B. G. Horniman being installed therein, thus making a just recompense for his unmerited deportation. "Will Lord Reading pacify the people by displacing Sir William Vincent"? is what the man-in-the-street is heard to query. It is inevitable.—Yours, etc.,

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST.

Bombay, May 2.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 4.

King's Birthday—Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, June 6.

Result of the Inter. Arts Examination, University hall, 1 p.m.

BARAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the newly constituted Berar Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Ganesh Theatre on 12th June 1921 at 7 a.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Unfoldment of Consciousness"

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

Under the patronage of Mr. Abraham Reuben of Karachi, the Gandarva Natak Mandali will stage their popular play Sangit "Sanshaya Kallol" on Wednesday the 1st June at the Elphinstone Theatre commencing at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Israelite Brotherhood.

KIRTAN AT MAHABALESWAR.

On behalf of Hind Mahila Samaj Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay performed a "Kirtan" at Mahabaleswar before a few ladies of Bhatia community Rs. 600 were collected on the spot in aid of Tilak Swaraj Fund.

POSTAL NOTICE

Owing to the disturbed state of portion of Eastern Bengal and Assam and strikes on the A. B. Railway and the Steamer Companies decided suspension of all insurance and parcel traffic to and from the offices in the disturbed area. Parcels and insured letters for the post offices in Chittagong Tippera Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur districts and for all the Post offices in Assam and Nankhali District excepting Gauhati, Shillong and those in Dhubri and Gare Hilla districts will not be accepted.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT TANJORE

Owing to the postponing of the Madras Provincial Conference to the 18th June it has also been decided to postpone the railway conference which had been proposed to be held at Tanjore on the 10th June to 17th June, 1921, i.e. a day before the provincial conference.

Arrangements will be made to hold the conference the Nilagiri gardens, Tanjore.

JANA SEVA MANDAL.

The above Society has been founded with the object of serving the poor and illiterate classes of the city of Bombay, in social and educational matters.

The programme desired to be undertaken for the present will be to arrange and deliver a series of lectures on matters of vital importance to the physical and moral well being of the different classes of people living in Bombay, and to provide educational facilities to the children of the poor.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliviera, one Fakir Mahomed Ismail charged Fazal, a Pathan, with voluntarily causing hurt and Panna Alfoo with abetment.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the complainant was employed under a building contractor, named Ahmamomed Salemahomed who was constructing a building in Love Lane, Mazagaon. Accused No. 2 was the contractor of that building and the Pathan was in his service. Of late, disputes arose between the complainant's master and the accused No. 2, in respect of payments for work done by the latter on the building and subsequently their feeling began to run high. On the night of the 16th instant the complainant was sent by his master to see that no fire was made in the building by any of the contractor's men. When the complainant went to the building accused No. 1, who was there began to abuse him. In the meantime accused No. 2, came there and ascertaining that the complainant was the servant of the owner of the building, ordered the Pathan to assault him. The Pathan thereupon began to strike the complainant with stick which caused a wound on his head.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each and also ordered them to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200, with one surety to keep the peace for six months.

CHARAS IN WATER MELON!

Before Mr. P. L. Thacker, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Samson charged one Mahomed Ali with being in possession of 34 tolas of charas, valued at Rs. 36, without a license or permit.

The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the accused was seen by a policeman near the yellowgate of the Alexandra Dock with a water melon in one hand and other hand put on the top of it. The policeman got suspicious, stopped the man and on examining the melon he found the charas concealed in it.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a fourth imprisonment for two months.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 21.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-13-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 3/8.
D. D. on London 1/3 13/32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 325.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate $3.90½.
Paris Cross rate, Frcs. 46.60.
London Silver spot D. 34d.
London Silver forward D. 35 5/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There were sellers of 2½ per cent. Government Paper at 62 with no buyers. 5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1921 are quoted at Rs. 100-8-0.

5 per cent. War Loan 84-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 74.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1920-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1920-21.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. have submitted to the shareholders their Fifteenth Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921. In the course of the report it is stated that the Company's net profit during the year ending 31st March 1921 amounted to Rs. 1,16,95,330-7-8 which, with the sum brought forward, viz., Rs. 2,64,551-6-2 from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,19,59,901-13-10.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 63,00,000 have been appropriated from the profit:—To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 55,00,000, To Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the year under report Rs. 8,00,000, after making all these deductions there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 56,55,901-13-10, out of which the Directors recommend:—(a) A Dividend on First Preference Shares for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 9 per share, that is, at 6 per cent. per annum. This will amount to Rs. 4,50,000, (b) A Dividend on Second Preference Shares for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1921 at the rate of Rs. 1-8-10 per share, that is, at 7½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital. This will amount to Rs. 10,86,458-5-4, (Out of the Dividends on First and Second Preference Share Income-tax will have to be deducted), (c) A Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the twelve months ending 31st March 1921, at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, that is, at 16 per cent. per annum. This will amount to Rs. 24,00,000, and (d) A Dividend on Deferred Shares for the twelve months ending 31st March 1921, at the rate of Rs. 60-13-4 per share, that is, at 202 pe rcent. per annum. This will amount to Rs. 13,68,750, Total Rs. 53,05,208-5-4.

After making all these payments, there will remain a balance of Rs. 3,54,693-8-6, which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

The supply of the raw materials required by the Works has been a matter of difficulty throughout the year. Labour has been short at the coal mines owing to the prevailing unrest and, in spite of the best efforts of the Railway Companies to meet our demands, there has been a steady shortage of wagons. We have never been able to be certain of our supplies and the transport of these is a daily concern to our Management although the Railways have done all they can considering the equipment which they possess and the financial resources placed at their disposal by Government.

GREATER EXTENSIONS.

The original scheme for the Greater Extensions provided for two Blast Furnaces, one Duplex (steel) Furnace, a Plate Mill, a Continuous Sheet Bar and Billet Mill, Sheet Mills, and a Merchant Mill with their requisite miscellanous equipment. This original plan has undergone many alterations and additions. In 1917—18 the scheme was enlarged considerably. In 1917 one additional Blast Furnace (the Batelle Furnace) was purchased and it has been in operation since August 1919, a Blooming Mill, a Rail and Structural Mill and a second Duplex Furnace were added; the capacity of the Plate Mill was increased, and substantial additions were made to the continuous Sheet Bar and Billet Mill, the Sheet Mills and the Merchant Mil as a result of improvements in design and with the object of increasing their capacity. In order to provide the raw materials required for the increased production the Company has made large additions to its reserves of coal, ore, and fluxes and now has in sight and under its own control fully adequate supplies for the near future. The development of the town has naturally kept pace with this expansion and in 1918 the Company obtained an additional 20 sq. miles of land to provide for the suitable housing of its workmen and for the subsidiary industries which will eventually be grouped round the Steel Works. This is the scheme for the Greater Extensions as it stands at present.

The production of finished products available for sale for the past year was 88,990 tons, of pig iron and 120,570 tons. of finished steel. When the entire scheme given above is carried through the production available for sale will be 174,000 tons. of pig iron and 425,000 tons. of finished steel.

We estimated that the original scheme for the Extensions would be completed by July 1921. Since that estimate was made the whole scheme has been enlarged, the design has been improved and many additions have been made owing to alterations in practice which have been discovered since the original plans were laid. The site has also been changed. These alterations have been made on the best expert advice and will undoubtedly tend to greater economy in working. They have, however, inevitably delayed the completion of the scheme. Our progress has also been delayed by many factors which could not have been foreseen; by restrictions imposed by the various Government upon manufacture and shipment both during and after the war; by the prevailing unrest and the continual strikes which have occurred both in Europe and America; by the shortage of ocean freight and Railway transport; by the difficulty of obtaining labour and materials in India; by the congestion of the port of Calcutta; and by many other cause which have followed directly and indirectly from the war and which have been entirely outside our control. The constant fluctuations in exchange and prices have also materially affected the prices which we have had to pay In spite of all these difficulties the Batelle Furnace is actually in operation, the Plate Mill is practically complete, and two more Blast Furnaces and one Duplex Furnace will be ready to operate in 1922.

We are now however, faced with the very serious position regarding the Railway transport to which the attention of the Indian public has been drawn in the last few months by the evidence given before the Railway Committee.

Not much progress has been made by the subsidiary Companies with whom we have been negotiating for the development of subordinate industries depending on our works for the supply of raw materials.

OPERATION.

The operation of your Plant during the year under report was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Prospecting and Mining Department continued their work in opening and developing the Gurumahisani Iron Ore Mines. The Railway Siding No. 2, at Gurumahisani was completed. The total iron ore requirements of the Steel Works were fully supplied. In order to ensure a full supply of iron ore for the 3 Blast Furnaces during the coming monsoon season, preparations have been made and material has been assembled for the construction of a 4 mile light railway connecting the Onjlajori Badampahar branch with Sulaipat. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Branch line from Onlajori to Badampahar is expected to be ready for operation about the 1st January 1922. Mining operations have been started in advance on our Badampahar field, and the survey for a Railway line connecting Jamda has been made; mining operations will be commenced as soon as the railway line is completed.

A very serious feature during the year was the shortage of coal, particularly gas coal. This was due to the want of labour in the coal-fields and to the shortage of wagons. To meet the growing requirements of your Company your Directors have decided to electrify the Collieries and the work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

The total output of Pig Iron during the year was the highest on record, due to the fact that the Batelle Furnace operated throughout the year except for two months during which it was being re-lined.

The total output of steel ingots from the Open Hearth Furnaces was somewhat lower than in the previous year. The output of the Rolling Mills was also slightly lower. Improvements were effected in the Power House and Boiler Plant.

The Foundries were fully engaged during the whole year and as they were not able to cope with all the requirements of the Greater Extensions, it was necessary for the Greater Extensions to buy a portion of their requirements of castings outside.

Seven new department Cooperative Credit Societies were opened and also the Tisco General Cooperative Credit Society to take care of cases which cannot be met by the smallers Societies. An Indian Rest House was opened in the Bazar to accommodate 60 people.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The balance-sheet and the report of the above Company for the year ending 31st March 1921 form a very interesting document in more particulars than one.

In the report the Directors have given a long rigmarole about the working of the factories, the sum and substance of which is that the extensions will not be completed for another four years. This makes, in all, nine years for the extensions, assuming that the present calculations of the Directors come true. Meanwhile, the new shares come in for a share in the profits from the next month. That is to say, the same profits or a little more will have to be divided among a much larger number of shareholders. This is no cheerful prospect for the shareholders who have invested their money in these shares on the faith of the definite understanding given to them by the Directors that the extensions will be complete by this year.

Turning to accounts, there are 2 or 3 points to which I should like to draw special attention of the shareholders of this Company.

(1) From the balance-sheet it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 11,26,135 has been credited to the Depreciation, Reserve and Repairs Funds, and debited to interest. The policy of creating funds out of interest is a vicious one in as much as the profit is reduced to that extent and the shareholders have not been given a true account of the profits of the Company for appropriations. The real profit in this year will therefore be Rs. 1,28,21,485.

(2) I am amazed to see that interest has been charged to the Capital spent on "Greater Extensions," and that the Auditors of the Company have passed it. I do not think that the auditors have sufficiently discharged their duties by simply adding the words "inclusive of interests." They should have drawn the attention of the shareholders in their Report. No interest can be debited to capital account except the interest paid out of the capital under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act. In this connection we may refer the worthy Directors to the opinion of Mr. Webster Jenkinson, C.B.E., F.C.A.

"But for the purpose of ascertaining the profits of a Company legally divisible among the members as dividend, it is a recognised principle that anticipated profits are not available, and therefore interest being only a form of profit, the amount, if any, included in the work in progress must be written back for balance sheet purposes."

Will the Directors explain how much interest is charged to this account, what its nature is and how they justify themselves for it? The total amount expended after "Greater Extensions" up to the 31st of March 1921, is shown as Rs. 7,25,60,371-15-0. Assuming that a period of another 4 years is required before these extentions can be completed, will the Directors give the shareholders an idea as to the total cost with an estimate of the profits expected from these extensions.

(3) Included in the investments are a considerable lot of shares in new Companies of doubtful future. The shareholders of the Company will thank Directors very much if they will explain what prompted them to invest the public money in these concerns.—Yours etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Bombay are indebted to you for taking up the cause of the poor shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank. May I request you to open the hospitality of your columns to set right grievous wrongs under which the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Tata Oil Mills are suffering and to which a shareholder referred at the last meeting of the Tata Bank and gave a warning to Sir Dorab Tata of the clouds of storm that were gathering and which were likely to burst at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Co. on the 9th inst. Last year serious allegations were made against the Directors for hoodwinking the shareholders and suppressing certain facts regarding the over-estimated cost of Greater Extension. Will the shareholder substantiate or withdraw his allegations or will the Agents and Directors admit or deny them as the case may be and relieve the anxiety of poor shareholders, who are ruined by the fall in prices of the shares, which has synchronised with the publication of the allegation? I think the shareholders should make a demand for impartial enquiry into the allegations.

At present, we are helpless because the majority of shareholders do not understand their rights. But there is now a great awakening as was demonstrated at the last meeting of the Tata Bank. The time is coming when the cry "sack the whole lot," will be taken up by the shareholders with effect and they will be able to appoint their own Directors. In the meanwhile, it will be advisable to call a private meeting of the shareholders to plan a concerted action to safe-guard their interests at the next annual meeting which is to be held on the 9th of July. Mr. Chunilal Mehta having resigned his seat on the Board a vacancy has occurred and the shareholders will do well to propose the name of their own representative as a Director. According to Articles of Association a notice of seven clear days is necessary. I hope, therefore, that the some enterprising shareholders will send in a notice of his intention to propose the name of a suitable person for the office. I am of opinion that it is necessary to infuse new blood in the Directorate I hope, therefore, that shareholders will send in notices appointing their own Directors in place of the Directors retiring by rotation.—Yours etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

BHIWANI RASHTRIYA NYAYALAYA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A Rashtriya Nayaalaya has been opened at Bhiwani. Mr. Desai performed the ceremony. Short speeches were delivered by Pandit Radha Krishana Misra and Mr. Desai. Six benches are formed and two appeal benches have been established. People have already began to send in their cases and if things go on at this rate the tehsildars and the Hon. Munsiffs courts will be practically useless at Bhiwani.

THE TATA BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the letter of Mr. K. F. Nariman published in your issue of the 28th instant, giving the information that he will move at the adjourned meeting of the shareholders on Wednesday next, for the appointment of Mr. Shapurji N. Guzder as a Director in the place of Mr. F. C. Remington and I most heartily approve of and support Mr. Nariman's timely move and *a right move* in the above matter as all shareholders will do, and I trust that every shareholder will back up and support Mr. Nariman at the adjourned meeting, after the report and accounts are duly passed and adopted, to bring about the appointment as a Director of Mr. Shapurji N. Guzder, who has rendered yeoman services in the past to the shareholders of other joint stock companies, as he will prove an acquisition to the present Board of Directors who, I have no doubt, will be equally pleased to accept Mr. S. N. Guzder as a worthy colleague on their Board.

Thanking you to publish this letter in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. BHARUCHA.

Waterloo Mansions,
Wodehouse Road, Fort,
Bombay, May 28.

PROMISES UNFULFILLED.

The "Hindu" writes:—

We extracted yesterday an interesting article from the Bombay Chronicle on the management of the Tata Bank. That Bank, if the allegations are true, is but one more example of "excellent intentions that never come to good," of which this land of regrets, of hope eternally deferred has furnished so many instances. One begins to understand why it is so easy to prescribe a remedy and so difficult to see it properly assimilated. The Tata Bank was started for a specific purpose. It was not ostensibly at least a money-making concern. though naturally no one suggests that the shareholders invested in it for the benefit of their health. It was started and the name of Tata being a guarantee of financial soundness was readily supported, because it aspired to serve a purpose higher than fat dividends. The crying need for industrial expansion and the necessity for adequate financing of new industries was an argument that appealed both to the hearts and the pockets of the public. It was felt that the existing financial institutions, being mostly under European control were inclined to look askance at industrial ventures started by Indians with the result that many a promising industry has had to close down for lack of timely financial help. Call it conservatism or race-prejudice, that has been the result under the old state of things and it was to remedy that that the Tata Bank was started. It stands to reason that if it is to accomplish that mission to any appreciable extent it must not develop those very defects in the older Banks which are the reason for its own existence. If it is to help Indian industry the Bank must remain Indian in inspiration. We do not suggest the exclusion of Europeans but it must not be made a close preserve for them and the Indian penalised in an institution at whose hands he has a right to hope for better things. The Bank according to our contemporary is a pleasant asylum for highly paid and numerous European officers and an incubating-ground for prospective aspirants after comfortable jobs imported in their raw state from England, and the Indian is kept in a position of inferiority and has hardly a fighting chance. "The policy of the present management" says the "Chronicle" "seems to be to maintain all the superior posts as a close preserve for Europeans There is indeed an apprentice scheme to train up Indians as officers, but as soon as the present General Manager took charge of the Bank in Bombay most of the old apprentices, who were graduates of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, were either dismissed or their position made so intolerable that they were compelled to resign." If that is the spirit in which the Bank set out to redeem its promise it is not surprising to be told it has lost sight of its primary function of fostering Indian industries. We are sure it is not too late to mend matters, but a radical change of policy appears to be called for. While European assistance and supervision may be desirable and even necessary for a time, the tail ought not to be allowed to wag the dog and the public has a right to expect from a Bank which is something more than a financial institution some consideration for the higher interests of the country. Reformation ought to be doubly welcome when the shareholders' pocket is equally affected with the country's interests by the present policy.

BOMBAY NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The Gujarati Rashtriya Shala Bombay will open for the new terms on Tuesday the 7th June 1921 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when all masters and students should be present.

The school will be divided into two classes:

A:—Those students who learn only Hindi, Gujrati and Optional Subject and devote the rest of their time to spinning etc.

B:—Those who learn all subjects with an hours spinning-Students of the 5th 6th and 7th standard only will be allowed to join the A class. They should submit their parents consent in writing to join the A class before the 7th June 1921 through post. They will be examined in the subjects taught to them at the end of the yeas and will be entitled to promotion to a higher class if they pass special arrangement will be made to teach the Optional. Entrance course of the Vidyapith to Std VII.

Parents are requested to note that there is hardly any time just now for the study of English. Every minute ought to be given to spinning and weaving. Parents should therefore send in their decision to the Principal before the 7th June 1921. No change will be allowed in the middle of the month.

Order under Section 144 C. P. C. has been served on Pandit Gungodyal Dichit, a leading Non-Cooperator. Notices have also been served on two secretaries and one member of the Executive Committee of the local Congress Committee.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN REVOLT.

WANT AT LEAST 2 OR 3 YEARS' NOTICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 26.

It was declared at the Church of Scotland Assembly in Edinburgh that Presbyterian work in India was seriously threatened by Government's introduction of Conscience Clause in dealing with State-aided schools and colleges.

Doctor Ogilvie declared that this meant ending of concordat between the State and Christian Missions in India regarding education, which had ruled with great benefit for 65 years.

It was finally resolved to approach Government claiming that before such radical changes were introduced Churches should have two or three years' notice.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Monsoon has strengthened in east of Bay and heavy rain has fallen generally on south Burma coast. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal, Mysore with few falls in Upper Burma, east Punjab, south Madras.

The Chief amounts:—Mergui, Tavoy and Bassein four inches, Diamond Island three, Rangoon one and a half, Kyaukpyu two, Tezpur four, Silchar, Dinajpur one and a half, Mymensingh three, Mysore three quarters, Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Bihar, United Provinces hills and Kashmir.

RAIN IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

After a period of prolonged drought, welcome thunder storms occurred during the night and early this morning, heavy rain falling at intervals. The weather this morning holds promise of more rain.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A TRIPLE BILL.

Three (though really four) little pieces were performed by the Warwick Comedy Company last night. Of these, we thought the first one was the most enjoyable. In the first piece, there were two wholly unconnected incidents. In the first incident, which takes place in the morning, a barrister by name Jerry Corbet tries to be a legal adviser to Miss Mary Bellasis, a pretty woman who has called on him. Well, the fact is they love each other, only Corbet is poor and so too shy to declare his love to her. She finds out what is wrong with him, and then tells him that she is in love with a man and even suggests that her lover resembles him in appearance. But the man of law has no commensense. He is too obtuse to understand her. At last she makes him write a note to her lover and when he asks her what name and address he should put on the envelope she gets up and taking the pen from his hand writes his name on the envelope and then goes away. When the door has closed on her, he goes up to the writing desk and sees that the note is addressed to him. Wild with joy he opens the door and rushes after her.

Miss Jean Mayne and Mr. Thorpe Mayne played the parts of Mary and Corbet with considerable success. The second incident which states place in the evening is even more amusing. Fancy who has eloped with Alfred meets in the hotel where she has put up her own husband Ethelbert in Company with Delia. Of course Fancy becomes jealous of Delia and soon takes possession of her husband. Well Delia and Alfred then start making love to each other. Miss Marjory Clark as Fancy and Miss Radford as Delia played quite well, and so too did Dudley Howarth as Ethelbert and Fenwick as Alfred.

The "Climax" is an absurdly immoral little piece ending morally, because the adulterer is shot dead at the end. We feel absolutely no sympathy for Marion Blake, who deserves no better husband than the one she has got. Mr. Thorpe Mayne played the part of Blake very well indeed.

The last piece of the evening was W. W. Jacob's "The Boatswain's Mate". Of course, it is funny piece since it is by Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Warwick as the ex-boatswain was at his best.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS: AN EXPLANATION.

With reference to the appointment of auditors to the above Company at the General Meeting on Saturday last, we understand from the Chairman, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, that there was absolutely nothing said against Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. All that Mr. Desai wanted was that the audit should be hereafter monthly, and Mr. Desai made a personal request to Mr. Aiyar to accept a smaller remuneration in view of the Company's present financial position, adding that they would be glad adequately to recompense them, when better times came. The Chairman also pointed out that Messrs. Aiyar and Co were not hitherto appointed to audit monthly, although Mr. Desai had suggested it before. Finally, Mr. Desai dropped Mr. Cama's name, and proposed Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. as sole auditors, giving discretion to the Directors to make suitable arrangements, if this fee was not accepted. This resolution was passed unanimously.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT SOFIA.

MISSLE THROWN AT SCHOOL CHILDREN.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—A message from Sofia states that a bomb was thrown while a national holiday procession of school children was passing in the front of the Palace. The King was standing on the balcony. Eighteen women and children were wounded. Believing that the Communists were responsible for the outrage, the crowd set fire to the Communist Club. The police arrested a number of Communists.

DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

DESTRUCTION OF CUSTOM HOUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Dublin Customs House is still burning and is expected to collapse at any minute. Huge crowds watched the fire till they were dispersed by the police. The Customs House is now isolated and surrounded by barbed wire and troops.

It appears that the report of the burning of Liberty Hall is incorrect. Irish newspapers regard the burning of the Customs House as a blow to the prospects of peace.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION CAPTURED IN DUBLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons at questiontime Sir H. Greenwood said that 16,388 rounds of American ammunition had been captured in Dublin since March 26th.

Replying to supplementary questions urging that representations should be made to the American Government in this connection, Sir H. Greenwood said that he would consult the Foreign Secretary.

ULSTER ELECTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

The results announced up to the present of the Irish Northern Parliament elections show that the Unionists have won 21 seats, Nationalists two and Sinn Feiners one.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

A Leipzig message says that the trial of Captain Emil Mueller, ex-commandant of the camp at Flavy-Martel in France, has begun. Captain Mueller is charged with brutal treatment of British prisoners and responsibility for appalling insanitariness, ending in the outbreak of diptheria from which two hundred died.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26

Messrs. Montagu's report ascribes the week's steadiness to the lack of sellers, rather than eagerness of buyers. The Continent and America have been moderate sellers, but China continues inactive. The tone appears still heavy, but failing realisation by bulls the translation of the tendency into a downward movement depends upon freer supplies from producing sources.

Reviewing the world's position, the report concludes that, unless the world output shrinks considerably below the last year's, the currency disrepute into which silver has fallen may render maintenance of its sterling value difficult. Moreover, it is anticipated that appreciation of the currency pound measured in gold will probably militate against the price of silver.

GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

"The Independent" writes:—

Let us sum up then. The Punjab and the Khilafat being settled, a Treaty should be entered into between Great Britain and India. The main terms of the Treaty would be as follows:—(1) India should be free to organise her National defence in all branches and Great Britain should undertake to assist in the organisation with officers and advice. (2- An Indian Civic Militia 100,000 strong manned and officered by Indians should be set up at once. (3) India should be at liberty to send out Embassies to foreign countries. (4) The programme of the organisation of Defence should be so worked out as to be complete within a limited period. (5) On the expiry of the period stipulated in the previous clause, the Government of the country should pass into the hands of men authorised therefor according to the wishes of the people of India.

The Sanitary Association of Poona has passed resolutions, emphatically protesting against the continuance of the practice of letting out sewage into the Nagazari nalla to the detriment of public health and also against the deplorable condition of the water tanks. The mandal has also requested the municipality to remove the present bullock cart stand in the vicinity of the tanks to a more convenient place.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 31, 1912.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

The more we consider the programme of the Development Board from their published report, the more we are convinced of the serious misdirection of public funds and of effort, particularly in reference to the proposed reclamation of Back Bay. The gigantic and ambitious schemes conceived and planned on the crest of jubilation after the war and a very fleeting period of industrial boom require careful scrutinising and remodelling in view of the present financial depression. The unstable exchange, the decline of exports and imports, the mad and disastrous speculation on the stock exchanges have all added their quota to economic depression over Bombay and we demand reconsideration so that greater Bombay shall develop and expand harmoniously with the expansive power of her citizens. Several hundred acres of land are being made available for building purposes in the various schemes of the Improvement Trust which affect Worli, Mahim, Dharavi, Sion, Dadar, Matunga, Sewri and Wadala. The great speculation which had set in last year in land led to the misconception in the official mind that Bombay was flush with money which could be devoted to building purposes and that the prospective demand for land was indefinite. No one, who cares to examine the situation as it is to-day, could come to any conclusion except that the costly operations to make all this land available would not be fully covered by the demand for land by those who want to have residential blocks built up. As a matter of fact all this demand has been intensified ten-fold owing to the severe lack of organization in the laying-out of this city and in making available to occupiers ready houses. There was a great rush of people going to Mesopotamia and elsewhere during the war in this city and owing to scarcity of building and other materials, building operations were not taken up on an adequate scale. The rush of temporary visitors set up rents in the city to such an extent that landlords everywhere tacitly combined to ask for more and these enhanced rents were the basis of many a calculation in the new building which has now turned out to be wrong. Men counted up the return on this basis in such a way that they felt all of a sudden the high value of the land on which the buildings could be put up. There was a proof of this to be found in the great rush that was made for plots sold by the Improvement Trust in the Dadar-Matunga scheme. Some of these plots were subsequently re-sold at a premium; but it is notorious that those who have got these plots are not in a hurry to put up the buildings and that the few men who have done so fail to find suitable occupants at rents which would cover their outlay. The premiums have long ago vanished, but many of these plots are now being offered to those with ready cash if only they will take them over from the enterprising men with scanty means who took up these plots as a profitable speculation.

The demand for land in Bombay is being further reduced owing to the decision of the Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust not to permit the erection of factories inside certain areas—a decision which we fully endorse. We cannot, however, help feeling that both these bodies have failed to make adequate provision for those that search for land for industrial purposes. Every industry that is sent out of the limits of the Bombay Municipality means, to that extent, a reduction of the demand for land for residential purposes of the employees and staff of such factories. We are convinced that there will be sufficient land for residential purposes in the areas mentioned by us above—not to speak of the suburbs the development of which, as we shall show in a later article, is the most urgent of all tasks of development; and while it is legitimate to think that if the population of Bombay were by a magic wand spread out over all this area we would reach ideal conditions, we do not see how the congested masses in Mandvi, Byculla and Parel are to be removed to these areas if the rents they will have to pay are going to be so very high, on account, among other things, of the extra cost of land prepared at heavy expense owing to extravagant and highly-paid management and staff. Even if prospective purchases for land come forward, the shortage of building material in the city would be no small obstacle. Nor can we minimise the shortage of labour for building purposes which is acutely felt wherever building is going on in the city.

While land, which is available for building purposes of all kinds, would go a-begging in such a manner, we have the proposition of reclaiming from the sea a large piece of land at a very heavy cost. We are not still convinced of the utility of this scheme. We do not see why Government offices and other buildings, which it is proposed to locate on the reclaimed ground, should not be located on the land which would be made available in this locality by the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to Mazgaon and of the terminal station from Colaba. Whoever is going to pay several hundred rupees per square yard in this locality unless it be the officials with big salaries and those who have profited by bigger commissions out of the development and improvement of this city? The Improvement Trust, with its twenty years' working, has dehoused more people than it has housed. In the projects of the rich the poor are nowhere, and that is the reason why the Trust failed. We warn the Development Department against this pitfall and we ask the Government to look after the immediate necessities of the poor and the lower middle classes. The population of Bombay will doubtless increase, but we do not expect a sudden influx. By transfering the new industrial area to Ambarnath, Government have limited the expansion of greater Bombay. The original conception of greater Bombay was based on two assumptions: first, that all industries would be located inside greater Bombay, second, that new industries would grow like mushrooms. We venture to say the both these factors have undergone considerable change and a careful reconsideration of the whole project is urgently called for. Above all, there is the question of the cost. We are not certain that the estimated outlay on the Back Bay scheme, will be the actual cost, having regard to the rise of the cost of material and the official errors and miscalculations such as were proved in the case of arrangements made by the Bombay Port Trust for store of bulk petrol at Pirpau. We, therefore, suggest that Government should re-consider this question even at this stage and should drop the project of reclamation, which will absorb several crores of rupees of public funds when they are urgently required for other objects. We maintain that it was inherently wrong to place the credit of the whole province to the loan floated for this purpose, because we foresee a time when the provincial budget will be weighted by deficits arising from the sinking of so much good money into the sea. In any case, we object to the priority given in the Development Board's programme to this reclamation scheme over schemes more urgently needed in the interests of "the masses." Should this scheme be abandoned even at this stage, we suggest that the plant and material ordered could be taken over by the Bombay Port Trust for the building of the new docks near Sewri. Posterity will never forgive an error of such a gigantic scale and persistence in this programme will only prove that even the Government of Sir George Lloyd are unwilling to recede from an obvious error before it is too late.

A CALLOUS GOVERNMENT

None but a rabid section of the Anglo-Indian Press will attribute to Mr. Andrews any malicious desire to harm the Government. His indictment, therefore, of the part which the Bengal Government are playing in connection with the exodus of Labour from Assam cannot be lightly dismissed. He has taken the pains to go over to the stations where the labourers have been stranded in their homeward journeys, he has witnessed their extreme destitution and privations, he has had personal talks with many of them and heard their tales of woe, he has seen with his own eyes the wounds and injuries which the heartless conduct of the Gurkhas has inflicted on many of them and he had also talks with local officials, leaders and townspeople struggling to cope with the situation. Such a man is entitled to speak, if any one should speak out. Indeed, he is in a better position to judge of the situation than any of the members of the Bengal heirarchy who are passing their days on the Elysian heights of Darjeeling. Ever since his arrival at Goalundo Mr. Andrews has been proclaiming the seriousness of the situation and appealing for help to avert the impending calamity. The local Indian Divisional Commissioner too, it would appear, who is not known to be over-sympathetic towards his countrymen, has been sending frenzied appeals to the bureaucratic gods at Darjeeling to let him spend Rs. 5,000 on relief of the labourers, most of whom were on the verge of collapse through starvation and disease. But the benign Government of Lord Ronaldshay not only did not send any relief but, it would appear forbade the local official to afford the labourers either railway or steamship facilities to return to their far-off homes. A batch of armed Gurkhas were, again, employed to "clear" the railway stations of the labourers and they carried out their task in the outrageous manner, which has shocked the people of both Assam and Bengal and brought about the suspension of business, including the closing of schools and courts of justice, and suspension of railway and steamer services in several parts of the two provinces. It is apparent that the solicitude of Lord Ronaldshay's Government for the teaplanters of Assam has overshadowed both their humanity and their duty to the people in their charge. As Mr Andrews says, "they have sided with the rich and the powerful against the poor and the oppressed." Nay, they have themselves been guilty of oppression of these helpless people through the Gurkhas. Is such an attitude on the part of the authorities calculated to inspire the people of the provinces concerned with confidence in their disinterestedness and benevolence? The answer is to be found in the *hartals* observed and the meetings held in almost every important town in the two provinces. We do not know on what grounds Lord Ronaldshay's Government refuse facilities to the men by rail or steamer, when the Government of India are incurring huge expenses in defraying the passages home of British soldiers and their families and in the repatriation of emigrants from the Colonies. The Bengal bureaucracy seem to have strange notions of the utility of public funds at their disposal. If the relief of helpless thousands is not a "public purpose" we do not know what is. But, whether Lord Ronaldshay's Government come forward to discharge their duty or not, the responsibility of the public of Bengal to their unfortunate countrymen who are anxious to free themselves from the slavery of the tea gardens, is clear enough. They have, we know, **spendidly responded** to the cry of distress and made great sacrifices for the relief of the labourers. But there is need of still greater sacrifices and Mr. Andrews' appeal for more funds ought to rouse a warm response in the hearts of not only the people of Bengal, but also of all Indians. Wealthy and generous Bombay, especially, should come forward to help Mr. Andrews to carry out his humane mission. Mr. Tairsee, we are glad to note, has forwarded Rs. 500 to Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Chairman, Tipperah District Congress Committee, Chandpur, out of the balance of the fund started during the influenza epidemic to provide firewood for the burning of Hindu corpses. But this is hardly enough. Bombay should make an adequate response.

Notes of the Day.

Hindu-Moslem Unity.

As Mr. Gandhi recently observed, Behar is the land of promise for Non-Cooperation, which amounts to the same thing as saying that it is also the land of promise for the right sort of cooperation. A testimony to this fact is furnished by the report of the formation of a provincial conciliation board of Hindus and Mahomedans, in which both "non-cooperators" and "cooperators" are joining hands, to take steps wherever need ed to compose the differences that might arise between the two communities in connection with the cow-question. When the enemies of Indian unity are busy exploiting the differences of caste and creed, one rejoices to see the genuine patriotism of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Behar reasserting itself and closing the ranks of the nation against the onslaughts of ignorance and malice. As Mr. Gandhi has emphasized, there is the need of give-and-take on both sides and neither Hindus nor Mahomedans can afford to insist on their fancied rights in the matter of the slaughter of cows. With Hindus and Mahomedans, "cooperators" and "non-cooperators" all engaged in cooperation in a righteous cause, there is ground for hope that the goal they all aim at, namely, the permanency of Hindu-Mahomedan unity, will be easy of attainment.

The Afghan Bogey.

We agree with the "Indian Social Reformer" that the question of the Afghan "invasion" "is not worth all the time and energy spent on it or the ink or paper wasted on it." Enemies of the national movement, always ready to make political capital out of the least significant event, have tried to conjure up terrible visions of "invasion" by the "ruthless hordes" from across the North-West Frontier, on the sole basis of a tale about an Afghan "spy" who was said to have visited Pandit Malaviya, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali a year ago. The latter two gentlemen have denied having come across this interesting personality, while the Pundtji's account of the interview the "spy" had with him makes us suspect that this shadowy individual was "out" on some business of his own rather than of anybody across the Frontier. If he was really a "spy", one would like to hear what our Argus-eyed C.I.D. have to say of him. That should clinch the matter. Would any honourable Member of Council oblige his panic-stricken countrymen of the anti-revolutionary leagues and their mouth-pieces in the Press by ascertaining the "truth" from the C.I.D. and letting the public know of it?

Indian States and the Press

The Home Member of the Government of India, during the debate on repressive legislation, displayed considerable anxiety to shield the Indian chiefs and their administration from the criticisms of the Press in British India. Sir William Vincent, so we understand, is anxious to penalise criticism of the administration of the Indian States. But these Durbars have more than ample powers to defend themselves against Press criticism and Sir William's anxiety appears to us to be quite gratuitous. The treatment of the Press, whether indigenous or British Indian, by the Indian States affords sufficient evidence of the correctness of our statement. A Maharaja of Kolhapur could send not only some of the journalists of his own State to rigorous imprisonment of two or three years' duration, but could also secure the punishment of journalists like the late Lokmanya and Agharkar, living outside the State. Without rhyme or reason and simply to oblige the British Indian bureaucracy the Gwalior Durbar, we have recently seen, has banned the entry into the State of several leading Nationalist journals. The Kashmir Durbar goes a step further. There are no newspapers in this State and it appears the Durbar does not want any to come into existence there. The other day, a publisher applied to the Durbar for permission to start a newspaper in Jammu, but it was refused with the remark that "in His Highness' opinion there is no desirability of a newspaper in the State territory"! The Maharaja appears to be a firm believer in the maxim that "where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise." Sir William Vincent, we hope, sees that our Chiefs have in their possession stronger armour than any he can devise for their protection.

End It

Consistency has never been the *forte* of Anglo-Indian journalism and the way some of these journals set their sails to the repeatedly changing bureaucratic winds is entertaining in the extreme. For example, ever since the Press Act was ushered into existence we have been hearing from these journals that there are ample safeguards in the Act against the abuse of the arbitrary powers vested in the executive and that the right of appeal (which has been suppressed under the Act), if allowed, will defeat the primary object of the legislation, which is to deal out "speedy justice." After ten years' futile attempt to crush the independent Press out of existence, the bureaucracy, yielding to pressure of public opinion, has now, it appears, consented to forego some of its arbitrary powers and to allow the right of appeal. Immediately, the marionettes of the bureaucracy in the Anglo-Indian press come forward to declare it be their "firm conviction" that "the power of restraining the press by legal limitations should be vested, not in the executive, but in the judiciary, and should be subjected always to a right of appeal framed upon the most generous lines." One would like to know whether this "firm conviction" on the part of the "Pioneer"—we quote from this journal—is older than Sir W. Vincent's announcement in the Legislative Assembly of his readiness to let a Committee examine the utility of the Act. If one refers to the files, of the past decade, of the "Pioneer" and other mouthpieces of the bureaucracy, one may be sure to find these journals expressing their "firm conviction" that the denial of the right of appeal as well as the empowering of the executive instead of the judiciary to deal with the press were the height of wisdom and statesmanship. However, it is useless criticising the utterances of mere gramophones, such as these journals are. For the rest, we need hardly add that the Indian public will never rest satisfied by any amendment of the Press Act. The Press Act must be ended altogether and not mended.

More About British Justice

While a committee is sitting to consider the advisability of total abolition of the Indian Press Act, officials in various parts of the country go on merrily in their campaign against the Press, making the full use of the provisions of the Act. Perhaps they want to demonstrate to the Committee how essential it is that this particular weapon should not be thrown away. In Burma, especially, the bureaucracy seems to be determined to make the fullest use of the weapon, regardless of the Ducal appeal to "forgive and forget" and the Viceroy's anxiety to see only strict justice administered. It recently secured the punishment of the Editor and Printer of a Rangoon journal for merely publishing extracts from such well-known journals as the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Asiatic Review," as well as from the "Bombay Chronicle", though the local Government did not scent sedition in the least. The latest exploit of the Craddockian bureaucracy is the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited with Government by the Printer and Publisher of "New Burma," the sole offence of the journal being stated to be the publication in its issue of 22nd April last of an article entitled "Ireland and Burma," by Mr. Bernard Houghton, the well-known ex-Civilian. Mr. Houghton has an intimate knowledge of the Burmese people and of the bureaucratic machine and he has been one of the foremost champions of Burman emancipation. Sir Reginald Craddock's Government seems to regard him in the same light as our own local bureaucracy does Mr. Horniman—as its most unsparing critic and determined opponent. The fact that Mr. Houghton is an ex-civilian of several years' standing does not seem to matter to the Craddockian bureaucracy. Perhaps, this very fact heightens the offence of Mr. Houghton in its eyes and since he is beyond its long arms, it seeks to take its revenge on him by means of the vicarious punishment of the printer of "New Burma." The exhibition of such revengefulness is, however, hardly calculated to enhance the prestige of British "justice" in the eyes of the Burman. If, anything, it will strengthen him in his determination to make it impossible for the local bureaucrats to drag justice in the dust in this manner.

"Pussyfoot" and Anglo-Indian Press.

The prospect of such a determined campaigner as "Pussyfoot" Johnson transferring his activities to this country is evidently not relished in quarters which have always a soft corner in their hearts for the Excise Department and the "vested interests" which it fosters. Our local morning contemporary, though not directly opposing the projected visit of Mr. Johnson, attempts to discredit it by indirect means. Referring to the statement of the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association that they had been assured that the responsible leaders of temperance in India would not countenance lawlessness, our contemporary sneeringly asks who are the "responsible" leaders and to whom and for what are they responsible. Our contemporary must be fully aware that the phrase "responsible leaders" was not coined by the man in the street, but that it owes its parentage to the bureaucracy and its mouth-pieces like our contemporary. So, even if we exclude persons of the type of Mr. Gandhi and his non-cooperationist followers who can afford to treat the sneer with contempt, our contemporary can surely pick out a number of "responsible leaders" from among the M. L. A.'s, M. L. C.'s, and the durbaris who compose the "peace and order" societies, the 'anti-revolutionary leagues," and such other bodies which are flocking to the standard of "cooperation" raised by the authorities. We are sure these "leaders" would be only too willing to give the assurance to Mr. Johnson that "they will not countenance lawless and vioent methods." If they have not yet given that assurance, it is certainly their duty to do so, seeing that it is a regular part of the work they are called up to do as members of the various leagues. There is no greater advocate of "peace and order" than "Pussyfoot" Johnson and he ought to find his strongest supporters and admirers among the members of these leagues. We hope he will not be disappointed.

For Sufferers in Smyrna

A correspondent writes from Calcutta:—"I am surprised that no serious attempt has been made to take advantage of the holy month of Ramadan to collect money for the relief of the victims of Greek atrocities in Smyrna and Western Anatolia. May I, therefore, suggest that on the evening of the 27th or the 29th of Ramadan a special prayer should be offered for the vindication of the cause of Islam in every mosque in every village or town in the country and that during the day funds should be collected for the relief of sufferers in Smyrna and Western Anatolia"?

PLIGHT OF ASSAM LABOURERS.

FACILITIES FOR PASSAGE WITHHELD.

MR. ANDREWS' STRONG INDICTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

"THEY HAVE OPPRESSED THE POOR."

"THEY HAVE SIDED WITH VESTED INTERESTS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The position with regard to Assam tea coolies is practically unchanged. Public indignation with regard to the action of the Gurkhas when they expelled the coolies from Chandpur Station continues unabated, and in consequence *hartal* is being observed in many towns in the East Bengal and employees have struck on the Assam-Bengal Railway and river steamship services, as a result of which traffic beyond Goalundo has been suspended indefinitely. Towns in East Bengal are complaining of being practically cut off from mail and railway communication.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived Calcutta, this morning, after visiting the districts in which coolies are stranded, addressed a meeting in Mirzapur Park, this evening, at which the representation of a coolie woman being tortured by a European planter was displayed. Referring to this, Mr. Andrews said he was not cognisant of those facts and added that the miseries and evils of the present crisis were dark enough without being made still darker. Mr. Andrews described his visit to the coolies who were injured when being turned out of Chandpur Station by the Gurkhas and said he saw nobody among them who could have offered resistance. He described the action of the Gurkhas as brutal and said it meant that human beings in the last stage of misery and exhaustion were assaulted while lying on the station platform, late at night, by Gurkha soldiers.

FACILITIES REFUSED.

Mr. Andrews described the Government communiqué on the subject as a white-washing document, and continued:—"My indictment of the Bengal Government in the name of humanity is this that they have oppressed the poor. There is a still more serious indictment to follow. When the first detachment of returned labourers from Assam came down to Chandpur, the Magistrate, Mr. Sinha, sent them forward. He obtained concessions from the steamship company, and on his own responsibility spent nearly two thousand rupees on their transportation. The only mistake made was that there should have been a medical examination at Chandpur and the sick should have been detained. The Government of Bengal, living in the planters' stronghold at Darjeeling, was confronted by a solid phalanx of planters' opposition. Therefore, orders were sent that facilities for departure in the way of assisted passages were not to be given by Government. The Government flouted the advice of every official on the spot. It has taken the side of vested interests and not the side of the poor."

GOVERNMENT REFUSE MONETARY HELP.

Mr Andrews said he had proposed that Government should give five thousand rupees, which had been refused. It was but to give medical aid and food. What alone was needed was to get those poor miserable human beings back to their homes. They would never return to the plantations. His indictment was that Government had sided with the rich and powerful against the poor and oppressed. That was why the poor had flocked to the banner of Mahatma Gandhi, who was himself the poorest of the poor. Mr. Andrews said there was no more fateful sign of the times than what he had heard, happened at Naihati, namely, that the starving returned labourers refused to touch cooked rice provided by Government, fearing a plot to take them back to the plantations, but began to eat uncooked rice brought by Seva Samiti workers.

WARNING TO INDIAN LEADERS.

Mr Andrews uttered the warning to Indian leaders against driving the poor into meaningless strikes. He had seen enough of strikes recently. They meant very little but misery and starvation to the poor. The steamship strike at Chandpur and Goalundo which was carried out against his utmost entreaty had prevented four hundred coolies who were waiting to be transported by steamer from continuing their journey from Chandpur and he feared the strike would mean nothing, but further misery and suffering for the Assam labourers. Mr. Andrews in conclusion appealed for half a lakh to help the coolies.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

ALSO TO MAHOMED ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 29.

At the general meeting of the Broach City Municipality held yesterday there was a large attendance of citizens. The meeting had to decide finally the draft address of welcome to be presented to Gandhiji, and also the question whether an address of welcome should or should not be presented to Mr. Mahomed Ali. The resolution to present an address to Mr. Mahomed Ali was passed by a great majority and the Urdu and Gujarati drafts of the addresses were approved. Amidst applause the old draft of the address to be presented to Gandhiji was passed by a great majority. It was further resolved that both these addresses be presented simultaneously and at the same place.

BROACH RAJKIYA PARISHED.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 30.

President Rajkiya parished received a splendid ovation at the station. The station was overcrowded and the President on alighting was garlanded. Then there was a procession headed by a national flag with the emblem of Charka in it. The city is beautifully decorated and great enthusiasm prevails.

About 500 Reception committee members 2,000 delegates 800 visitors and 650 lady visitors have been registered.

GUESTS AT BROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 29.

Messrs. M. K. Gandhi, Mahomed Alli, Shaukat Alli, the mother of Ali brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others from Bombay side would be coming on the 31st morning.

WANTED---A LAKH OF PRISONERS!

NO VIOLENCE OF PEACE AND ORDER

MR. ABUL KALAM ON PRESENT NEED.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Khilafat Committee, Calcutta, wires under date May 28:—

People from the different parts of India are enquiring what they should do when Government begins to adopt repressive measures and whether they will not suffer loss if the Khilafat and Swaraj workers go to jail. In reply, I wish to announce that the only work and the noble work which should be performed in connection with the Swaraj and Khilafat is to go to jail without demur. After performing such a noble task, there remains no question at all how the work will be done. We desired to solve the question of Swaraj and Khilafat in the open fields of India in public meetings and under Shamianas; but it is now clear that the place where this question can be solved is the enclosures of jails. This is the sojourn for the elect of the country. We do not mind whether the Khilafat or the Congress get one crore of members; but we want at least one lakh of prisoners for the freedom of the country without delay—prisoners who will go to jail with cheerful countenance and a smile on the lips, who would not do any thing against peace and order, till Government is tired of sending them to prison, and the country never feels tired of repairing to prison.

TANNERY SYNDICATE CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 30.

At the resumed hearing to-day of the case against Lieut.-Col. Norrie by the Poona Tannery Syndicate Col Cumberkege, Contonment Magistrate recalled the complainant A. Fernandez for further questioning. In reply to these, the witness said Messrs. Tibbo and Macury's salaries were paid by the Syndicate on one or two occasions. Macjury left the service of the Syndicate in January 1921 as Col. Norrie and Tibbo had left for Cawnpore and there was no work to be done.

Questioned by the court, Lieut.-Col. Norrie said he intended leaving India for South Africa on the 18th May as his wife was going. Besides Tibbo was ill and he himself needed a sea voyage. He intended coming to Poona to explain to the Syndicate that there was no business doing at Cawnpore till the following September, when he would returned. The accused explained the fact that Rs. 3,170 had been paid to him by Fernandez, saying that about the 5th December he was negotiating with Mr. Sethna and on Fernandez asking him how much money he needed to carry on tannery he thought Rs. 4,000 would do. The complainant gave him Rs. 3,170, which he paid in wages and salaries. He paid Rs. 1,025 to Mrs. Macgury's passage to India and when the tannery closed down he paid Rs. 1,000 for Macgury's 2nd class passage to England, out of his own bank account. He still considered his process a most valuable one.

The counsel then addressed the court. Mr. D. Binning, for the accused, thought that the Syndicate had been led to take a hasty action by the fact that Government had had Col. Norrie arrested on a civil suit matter. He considered the parties should come to an agreement instead of resorting to civil litigation.

For the prosecution Mr. Postonjee Jehangeer argued that the accused had been experimenting at the Syndicates expense to see if his process would be a success and then tried to negotiate its sale for his own advantage.

The Magistrate intimated that he would write his judgement later, but as there was no case against the accused the discharged Col. Norrie.

WHAT IS HAPPENING AT MALEGAON?

RESPECTABLE MERCHANTS ON TRIAL.

OVER 100 MEN UNDER ARREST.

ALL ACCUSED REMANDED FOR THIRD TIME.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

SOME IN CUSTODY FOR ONE MONTH.

(From our own Correspondent)

MALEGAON, May 28.

The accused in the Malegaon Riots case were again put up to-day, before Mr. Chaubal, First Class Magistrate of Malegaon.

In all 104 men are arrested some of whom are in custody for a month. They were placed before the Magistrate on the 14th instant and remanded to Magisterial custody. There have been some arrests after that date.

Mr. Pradhan Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. Shillidy D.S.P. and Rao Saheb Kokje of the Poona C.I.D., appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Azad Bar-at-law with Messrs. Babrekar of Bombay and Mr. Kotwal of Dhulia, pleaders, appeared for sixteen of the accused. The rest were undefended.

The accused are charged under Section 120, 201, 302, 436, 109 and 114 I.P.C.

Before the accused were put up, Mr. Pradhan presented an application praying for warrants against some of the accused persons who were at large and who were absconding from Malegaon.

The application was granted.

APPLICATION FOR THIRD REMAND.

Mr. Pradhan then stated that the period of remand of the accused who were before the Court expired on that day and he, therefore, wanted 14 days' further remand on the grounds that some of the accused [illegible]re at large were yet to be arrested, [illegible]re was evidence forthcoming but [illegible]y and that the Magistrate who [illegible]y appointed by the Government [illegible] cases was taking charge on [illegible].

[illegible]ED'S APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Azad, on behalf of the sixteen accused, objected to the application. He said that two remands were already granted and he did not see any reason why the trial should be unnecessarily delayed. He also mentioned that the accused be released on bail if the remand was going to be granted. He said that his clients were respectable men, merchants of Malegaon, and there was no reason to fear that they might abscond. He specially pressed his application on behalf of accused, Abdul Wahed Sait, Mahummad Shaffi Sait and Mr. Balusa. He said that from what he gathered from his instructions, these accused were arrested on mere suspicion as they were members of the Imdad-ul-Islam, Khilafat or Congress Committees and the desire to detain them in custody, as long as the trial was not taken up, implied nothing else but malice. He said that all of them were men of high position in that town and that they were not accustomed to live in the way in which they are kept in custody. Mr. Azad further submitted that they would give respectable surety or substantial deposit of any amount that the Court considered proper to justify their release on bail; that they would also undertake to report themselves to the Magistrate every day or even twice a day or to remain away from Malegaon if their presence in the town was thought undesirable. He also mentioned that Abdul Wahed Sait was not keeping good health, that a medical certificate could be produced to prove the same and, therefore, his further detention in custody would affect his health.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Mr. Pradhan, in reply to the objections raised by Mr. Azad, said that it was not possible to take up the case even if he meant to do it because the Special Magistrate who had been appointed to try the case had not yet taken charge. As regards Mr. Azad's application on the ground of his clients' respectability, Mr. Pradhan said that respectability of the accused was no answer to the seriousness of the charge against them; that the charges against them were very serious and non-bailable and it would be unsafe to keep them at large. As to the fact that Abdul Wahed was ill, he was willing to allow him any medical help he desired. He also said that though he could not definitely say that it was the last remand he asked for, yet he had high hopes that the trial would begin at the next hearing.

Almost all the other accused objected to the remand and said that their cases be either disposed of or they be released on bail on grounds that they were innocent and that by their arrest their families were left in a helpless condition.

BAIL REFUSED.

The Magistrate refused the application for bail and ordered that the accused be remanded to Magisterial custody for a period of 14 days. The Magistrate also directed that special facilities should be given to the sixteen accused who were represented by Mr. Azad in regard to their food, clothing and other comforts appropriate to their positions in life.

THANKS TO GANDHI!

WHY INDIA IS PEACEFUL AND QUIET.

MR. SASTRI EXPLAINS INDIAN UNREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 26.

In the course of a lecture on the Political situation in India at the Indian Students' Hostel, Mr. Sastri attributed the unrest in India to bad trade, Labour disputes and famine causing almost unprecedented taxation; but he declared that, thanks to the Gandhi movement, it had hitherto been peaceful and quiet. Mr. Sastri hoped that the conversations between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi would have good results.

GUJERAT "UNTOUCHABLES" CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 29.

The Fifth Gujerat Untouchables Conference will hold its sittings on the 31st instant in the evening, and it has been decided they (untouchables) should present an address to Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

HINDU MOSLEM CONCILITION BOARD.

MOVEMENT IN BEHAR.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, May 30.

At an informal Conference of Hindus and Moslems, here yesterday, a resolution was adopted urging the formation of a Provincial Conciliation Board of Hindus and Mahomedans to take steps wherever needed to settle differences that might arise between the two communities in connection with the ensuing Bakri-Id. A Non-Cooperator presided at the meeting, which was attended among others by an M.L.A. and an M.L.C.

MYSORE COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 30.

The Mysore Cooperative Committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas of Bombay, commenced recording the evidences of leading cooperators, after visiting important centres in the State, for retrenchment proposals in the State and public offices, including abolition of separate boards establishment for the development of education and agriculture, and institution of combined establishment for all.

Considering the vote of confidence passed by Board. Babu B. Purushotamdas Tandom, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality, has withdrawn his resignation of Chairmanship and continues in office.

The Dacca Bank has been reorganised and reopened.

VICEROY AND MUSLIM LEADERS.

PROSPECTS OF INTERVIEWS.

The "Hamdam," (Lucknow), understands that Lord Reading has expressed his wish to grant interviews to Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Ali Brithers and that Mahatmaji has been asked to convey His Excellency's wish to them Muslim leaders and arrange for an appointment.

DR. ANSARI AND HAKIMJI.

TO INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

From our own Correspondent.

DELHI, May 30.

Doctor Ansari has returned to Delhi.

It is understood Mr. Gandhi has arranged that Hakim Ajmal Khan and Doctor Ansari should interview the Viceroy with a view to present the Indian Moslem point of view.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS V. OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Rain interfered with the play at Oxford between the University and Australians. The Australians' innings closed for the 294 and Oxford in their second venture had made 174 for one wicket when stumps had to be drawn and the match declared a draw.

Oxford's second wicket stand produced 149, Jard'n being 96 and Holdsworth 57.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

In the semi-final Allan Graham (Liverpool) beat Tubbs (Sunningdale) by one hole. Hunter (Walmer) beat Darwin (Woking) by three and two.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

EXCITING FINISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

In the sixth round of the Amateur Golf Championship at Hoylake, Bernard Darwin (Woking) beat last American Wright at nineteenth hole.

Not a single Scottish club was represented among the eight competitors in the sixth round at Hoylaks, Tubbs of Sunningdale beat Beddard three and two. Graham (Liverpool) beat Harrison of Formbly two and one. Hunter of Walmer beat Holderness of Walton Heath four and three.

The American Wright was beaten after an exciting struggle. Darwin was three down at turn. It was a match of missed putts, Wright, whose putting, like that of his compatriots, had been most consistent, being the chief sinner. Six thousand spectators broke into a pandemonium of cheering at the finish.

Graham having beaten Tubbs and Hunter Darwin, the final lies between Graham and Hunter. Hunter who is a postal employe and son of a Deal professional is now the favourite against the experienced matchplayer Graham, who captained Oxford in 1905.

USE OF RIBBED CLUBS DEBARRED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The Royal and Ancient Rules of Golf Committee at a meeting at Hoylake decided after the open championship to debar the use of ribbed clubs so extensively employed by the Americans.

The "Hindu" understands that the Hathras municipal committee has contributed Rs. 500 to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce report for the year ending 31st April, 1921, issued shows that the total value of trade of the State during the year amounted 26.84 crores against 24.30 crores in the previous year with a rise in exports and imports of 14 and 7 per cent. respectively.

TWO MALABAR NON-CO-OPERATORS CONVICTED.

PREFER RIGORIOUS IMPRISONMENT TO FINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 30.

A Malabar message says the case, in which K. Kelappan Nair and Balakrishna Menon, both Non-Cooperators, were charged with being members of unlawful assembly and disobeying orders of the police was disposed of by the tahsildar magistrate of Ponnani on Saturday last. Both accused pleaded not guilty and were undefended. His honour found them guilty and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month. Accused refused to pay fine. A large number of people who had assembled in the court premises went into the public road and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" etc. They then formed into a procession, with a view to pass through the principal streets of the town. The magistrate passed an order, prohibiting the procession and the crowd dispersed at the request of the leaders.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

A disastrous fire took place to-day, at 11 a.m. in the compound of Rangati mill where cotton bales and waste cotton and other stores were stored in blocks belonging to about six merchants. A large of number of bales were consumed and many were damaged. Loss is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees. One man is seriously injured. The fire is smothering still. This is the third disastrous fire in one week.

The ten tons of dynamite that had sunk in a boat in the Hoogly river a few days ago was destroyed on Saturday morning under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of explosives Dynamite was removed to Simurali Chur, a few miles north of Naihati and destroyed there.

EFFECTS OF N.-C.-O.

TEZPUR EXCISE REVENUE GONE DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR, May 28.

Non-Cooperation movement has seriously affected the excise revenue in this district. Six liquor shops have been closed for non-payment of license fees and some more are likely to be closed shortly.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 28.

In the Dr. Cholkar's sedition case Mr. Dick, Government Advocate further argued and referred to certain passages from Dr. Cholkar's alleged speech and that according to prosecution they are seditious. Concluding his argument, Mr. Dick stated that he had proved the case clearly and urged the court that charges should be framed against the accused.

Mr. Abhyankar argued that Kamat, Pradhan and Gujanafaralli were dishonest, and prejudicial to his client and incapable of taking down *verbatim* report of Dr. Cholkar's speech, and showed several omission of the official reporters.

At this stage, the court rose for the day.

BURMA NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

The National educational conferences held this week, agreed its belief in the policy of promoters of the movement and recommended for action collection of funds and making each school self-contained where possible opening of national college in July for instruction and institution of the system of inspection of schools account etc.

KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

CRUSADE AGAINST SWARAJ.

MORE OF THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

We give below, from "The Mahratta," a second instalment of extracts from secret correspondence between H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur and certain British officials during the years 1908 to 1918. The first instalment was published in the issue of "The Chronicle" of May 25.

POONA THE. BOMBAY CENTRE.
9th September, 1908.
To Sir GEORGE CLARKE.

"The other day I called on Your Excellency and spoke to you about the present case and my police. I am afraid I did not say all I meant. I made up my mind to see Mr. Morison who was my Political Agent here and we know each other very well. I wanted also to see Mr. McNeill whom I knew at Dharwar and also in my English trip. I wanted to speak to them very freely and tell them all that I meant and request them to explain fully the matter to Your Excellency, but I had to come at once for this enquiry and could not do as I wished. Besides my information was not up-to-date as I had been to Dewas. I feel proud that I can be of some use in this inquiry, though during the mill-hand riots I was unable to do anything. It has been our sincere wish to do some service to the Government. Major Wodehouse is coming to Poona and as he has known me from a boy I have talked to him about this case very freely. We have all got the fullest confidence in him. He will tell Your Excellency what difficulties he had to induce and encourage my police and to point out to them the advantages of putting down sedition and making a name as a loyal corps of police. I have already written to Mr. Robertson and to Honourable Muir-Mackenzie. After that my police have got further information about the Ferris bomb as they call it, and some arms and ammunition at Belgaum. This is what I have learnt from the police now. It is rather difficult to get at these things. My police, however, are still hopeful. They also think that when the accused in Poona come into their hands startling disclosures are likely to be made. I therefore wish that Your Excellency may kindly wait till Major Wodehouse comes there and then settle what to do. He will place before Your Excellency fully my views."

23rd September, 1908.
From COLONEL FERRIS.

"I was also very pleased to hear that Bijapurkar had run his head into a noose and that the *Samarth* is suppressed. I am yet ignorant as to whether it incited to murder Your Highness or only Englishmen. You have of course got a strong *Prima facie* Case against him or the British authorities would not have extradited him. (Private) I do hope that you are not going to let K. N. Pandit try him. If you do he is sure to get off. K. N. P. would never convict him and it is very very difficult to convert in appeal an acquittal into a conviction, even on good evidence, without being charged with bias."

THE BIJAPURKAR CASE.
3rd October. 1908.
TO MAJOR WODEHOUSE.

"You know that we have well nigh completed our investigation regarding (the bomb and *Vishwavritta* cases here. We want for the trial of these cases a judge with a strength of character because all the cases are against educated (specially) Brahmin class. You know all my principal judicial officers are Bs., and as I said to you, in my talk with them I did not find that they were strong enough, and it will become difficult for the Council when the case will go before them to deal with it properly, if it is spoilt by lower officers. In Poona we know cases by native judges spoilt in the beginning and made difficult for the High Court. People also say that I have been taking keen interest in the bomb case and with regard to Bijapurkar case they say that I am his enemy because I have dismissed him from service. I therefore want a strong judge like Mr. Clements, who will decide the cases with an unbiased mind, to be lent as a Session Judge to try these cases after committal. You said to me in your talk that perhaps as the public may say that it is the Government that has put up the Darbar. Whatever the public say we must do what is in the interest of justice. I really think that on the whole it is better if they think that we and Government are working together which would have a good effect on all these people. . . ."

11th October, 1908.
To Mr. ROBERTSON.

"We are getting on well with our Manik-tolla case. I do not know how to proceed now with the information in the case. Do not you think that it would be better if we have the help of an Assistant Judge in the inquiry instead of Police officers like Hamte etc. As two shikaris can never work together so two police cannot work together. I shall feel much obliged if Government give a judge to try our cases of Bijapurkar and the bomb case. The judges here are distantly and in some cases closely related to the boys in the cases. Their fathers and relations are friends of the judges which they do not deny. I tried to induce my Judges to try the cases but you will see from the accompanying copies of letters how unwilling they are. In a talk with me they were more obstinate than in their letters. I am therefore really in a great fix and trust that you will kindly hop me out of it by granting my request. I should certainly not have troubled Government like this but I am sure if both these cases fail, I shall have no hold over my subjects nor will my police again act heartily or have faith in me (P. S.) I am also enclosing here with extracts from my letter to Col. Ferris and his replies from which you will see what an opinion he has about my judge and also how far back we traced the bombs. We are going to engage Mr. Branson as we think that you will give us a British officer as judge. If we do not get a British judge, every thing will be spoilt. I have given up Satara and Belgaum as it seems the British police are taking them up. But I am getting further clues about Poona which we are working up. I saw the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie on his way to Mahabaleswar and I have talked very frankly with him, and he will tell you all my ideas."

16th October 1908.
To Mr. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

"When you were here last, I talked to you very freely about our inquiry. I have thought over the matter very carefully and as certain developments have taken place, it is essential that further inquiry in Poona should begin at once. And I have asked Mr. Fernandes to explain to you the whole position personally. I am enclosing copies of letters of my two judges and also extracts from Col. Ferris' letters and his reply to it. You will see that my police had scent of bombs so far back as August last year. We had information even before that. But we thought it proper to give it to the Political Agent only after making sure that it was likely to be true. From that time we have been steadily doing the work the result of which you have now seen. . . ."

THE BELGAUM ADVENTURE.
19th October. 1908.
To Mr. HILL.

"I am sending you herewith copies of my letters, to the Honourable Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and its accompaniments from which you will learn how long we [redacted] been after these bomb-makers and [redacted] attitude of my judges. I am re[redacted] sorry that my police had a r[redacted] gaum and every one is trying [redacted] sole credit to himself. . . . I [redacted] not now in a position to give [redacted] help; but I should very much like to have long drive and talk with you and I am sure you will enjoy it. Specially the Honourable Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and also the other officers have been encouraging me. If could see you I could tell you so many new things here and also our plan of working. Let me tell you some of the accused are highly connected. . . . . I write this to you in confidence that even some of the Chiefs are interested in some of the accused and some of our accused have taken shelter within their jurisdiction. Mr. Quin when he was here, asked me very particularly about this, but I did not tell him anything as I thought it would look like vengeance. Kindly write to me if Mr. MacNeil is there. (P. S.) The Government have asked to hand over to them all our clues with a full report. We are, of course, delighted to do so, and I have asked Mr. Fernandes to submit a full report as early as possible. Of course these clues should have been worked up by Mr. Fernandes with the staff under him, just as a doctor who diagnoses a disease, should treat the case, because he feels the responsibility of his diagnosis. But as the field has widened, we are handing over the clues as desired by Government. I think perhaps Government have to do as they did once to the Chief of Miraj, who was asked to dispense with the services of his Karbhari and two others as they were undesirable. I think they will have to do the same thing with some of my feudatories and other Chiefs of Government. I do wish I could see you and speak my mind to you."

11th November, 1908.
From Mr. ROBERTSON.

"I hope your investigations are progressing satisfactorily. If I can do anything further to assist you, please write to me fully or ask Major Wodehouse to do so. I am sure that you must be fully conscious that we are all anxious to do our utmost to assist you in your measures and if you would want to have any officer to assist you in your police work, I am certain that His Excellency would place his services at your disposal without hesitation."

8th December, 1908.
From Sir W. LEE-WARNER.

". . . . . It is time for a truce to these fanatical doings and I should much like a conversation with you and your brother about their meaning and future course. I think some of my old friends in Poona must have an interesting tale to tell. At any rate I hope they are bothering you less."

MR. KINCAID TO THE RESCUE.
30th January, 1909.
To Sir W. LEE-WARNER.

"You may have heard the decision passed in the sedition cases tried here by Mr Kincaid. The boys who committed the theft of chemicals have been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the writer of the seditious article is given three years. For a long time I have been trying to get at these people. I for one do not approve of the Government measures to put down sedition. They do not take strong steps, and weak measures make the people only more bold and defiant. The persons really at the bottom should be traced and severely punished. Instead of that many of them get honours from Government and even go into the Legislative Councils. That only adds to their influence and gives them a large following. I said so very plainly to the authorities here that is the India, but as usual it carried no weight. The number of councillors under the new reforms will be increased. I should not be at all surprised if more of the seditionists got into the council. It pains me to say that, as it is, it is not the British who rule us but these mischief-mongers. If any of us could see through, them the British Legislature makes it impossible for us to throw off their yoke. All the backward classes are left centuries behind and no one cares for them. I can say that I know more about the bombs than people think and if I were to say all that I know many of the Rao-Bahadurs and Government-honoured people would be exposed. I am sorry we did not get hearty cooperation from Bombay C.I.D., otherwise there would have been disclosures about some of the people even in the present Kolhapur cases. I wish I could talk freely to you at a personal interview. I wish I could get an opportunity of speaking to Lord Morley. I should at least be able to place before him my views just as Gokhale and others place their. I wonder how they would look when they would be convinced what dirty tricks these people are up to and I should be able to convince them of this. I do not understand why Government should not consult some of the Chiefs as they do the other people and if necessary call them to England in a private and friendly way. Government will then know the other side at least. You ask me about Southern Maratha country. I can only say that it does not differ much from the surrounding territory. I think as you ask my opinion about putting down bombs, that in the Police Department Government should put in I.C.S.'s as Police officers. The present staff are good for dacoities and such offences, but they are not shrewd enough for the seditionists. When there are civil servants in that Department, you can expect the sort of men you want; for the time here as it is now you have no choice but have to depend upon any sort of men already in the Department. You want men of cultured head for this refined type of rascality.

18th December, 1908.
TO THE HON. MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

"You may have heard of the find near Belgaum. I think the whole stock has not been found out as our police report of some tins of gun-powder and other things having been taken from here. Our police also think that the Fansalkar affair at Satara resembles the incident at Kolhapur. A sham bomb was made here by our present accused. It was made to throw the blame on the police and thence the whole inquiry here began. Now I see and appreciate my own action in having non-B. Offi[redacted]s. Without that I could not have cop[redacted] present situation. Of course [redacted]ge here let off Bijapurkar on [redacted] in the order a flaw of which [redacted]d the security could take ad[redacted] the security would have been free from his liability. The police found that Bijapurkar was making plans to run away and the police proved it from the evidence of his own bail and the friends of the accused confessed before me and were begging for pardon. The public prosecutor delayed in presenting the application and the judge, when it was made, rejected it and went away into the districts. Of course every one was a Brahmin I had then to cancel the judge's order. I am determined to be strong; but I should not have been able to do much without Mr. Fernandez whose legal advice and help in police investigation have been of great use I am sorry he could not be spared as the cases are coming near and I have thrown all responsibility on him. Otherwise he would have told you many interesting things. I met my District Magistrate and he says that of all the sedition cases even those in Bengal, these our cases have stronger evidence than any. Of course you will be convinced of this when the decision of Mr Kincaid is out. Jadhavrao is one of the officers who has taken hearty interest in these cases. As our police wants a young energetic barrister, we have engaged both Messrs. Branson, and Binning."

GOKHALE. A TWOPENNY MAN.
22nd January, 1909.
To Mr. FRASER.

"Bijapurkar has got three years and Joshi three years rigorous and Joshirao a year and a half. The bomb cases are now taken up by the judge and I hope the culprits will be dealt with properly. You will see from all this what intrigues the boys here and the B. leaders, are engaged in. I had to take a very determined stand against everyone. Between ourselves. I had to fight even against the Poona C.I.D. who tried, it seems, to get at these cases but failed and then became jealous of the work of my police. They even reported that there were not bombs and the explosion at Poona was due to a fire-work and our police had then to go deep into the matter and were able actually to find the piece of bomb that had entered a tree under which the experiment was made To tell you the truth I now know much about these bombs and the persons in the plot. Even Rao Sahibs and Rao-Bahadurs and men who pass as loyalists and moderates amongst Europeans are not free from blame. I have said this very openly naming the persons and have tried to convince morally Sir George Clarke. But it seems he has doubts about it. Unless men with cultured brains like Civil and Judicial officers are appointed in the police, the present staff which consists of more or less uncultured heads cannot cope with the present situation. They may do for dacoity, thuggy etc. but not for this refined type of roguery. Even in Kolhapur I have to use men of better head and in this small place I have the help of all my officers. I was very nearly going to write to Sir W. Lee-Warner in detail about these matters but I do not know what to do and I am still thinking about it. Lord Morley's reforms, in my opinion, are inopportune. People must remember that if they want more rights they must behave themselves properly. I wish I would not get an opportunity like Gokhale of talking to Lord Morley whom, I think, I shall be able to give the other side of the questions and Gokhal's position in India."

31st January, 1909.
From Mr. FRASER.

"I am glad to see that the Kolhapur prosecutions have ended in convictions and substantial sentences. I have seen no detailed account of the charges and evidence but gather that there was incitement to murder not merely the British tyrant but yourself. I have always felt that you Chiefs, if you only know it, were in the same boat as the British and that the bomb if used for us to-day would be used for you to-morrow, and this case should give food for thought to every Chief in India. How you must wish that you could get Kolhapur lifted up and set down a few hundred miles further from Poona. I have just been writing to Sir W. Lee-Warner and have repeated to him some of your views."

WANTS BRITISH POLICEMEN AS PATRONS.
3rd January, 1909.
To Mr. BEATTY.

"You have always been kind to me and it would have given to me very great pleasure to work with you in the present investigation here but the cases are now over. However if any thing should turn up, we will be happy to work together. I have some friends among Europeans and I am glad to be able to reckon you one of them, as we have been introduced by mutual friends. Could you not come to watch the cases?

12th January, 1909.
From Mr. BEATTY.

"Your Highness is kind enough to wish that I should come and watch the cases you refer to. I would gladly do more than that to oblige you; but the matter is, I see, in good hands and my Government would of course have suggested my going if they had considered it advisable. So it would seem better for me not to interfere in any way I think."

21st January, 1909.
TO MR. EDGERLEY.

"I am again troubled by B. seditionists, but this time I am determined to put them down. You may have heard that Bijapurkar is now safe in my jail. I am only sorry you are not here at this time. Otherwise I am sure your advice at this crisis would have been most useful to me as you have a full knowledge of Kolhapur politics and B. intrigues."

9th February, 1909.
TO COLONEL FERRIS.

"You may have heard the decision passed by Mr. Kincaid in the Bijapurkar case and also the theft case. I am really so sorry that you are not here at such time. With your help we could have done so much. Not to praise you but to speak the truth there are very few officers who know the country and we always feel your want now. I am afraid the present weak policy will only make loyal people disloyal and increase the number of seditionists and agitators. I for one to tell you the truth, feel great difficulty in dealing with disloyal people, because the old days are gone. And now the tendency of the people is to hate the people on the Government side. They actually boycott them and unless Government maintains strong policy this may increase every day. I am sorry there is access in England to men like Gokhale but not to people on the side of Government. think many Chiefs might be usefully consulted. Thereby the other side of the questions will at least go before Government."

IN LEAGUE WITH SIR W. LEE-WARNER.
24th February, 1909.
FROM SIR W. LEE-WARNER.

"I felt that it (your interesting letter) was too instructive and valuable for me to kept to myself. I have therefore sent it to Sir Arthur Godley to show to Lord Morley. I cannot doubt that you will be disappointed at the final conclusions arrived at; but then I feel sure that if matters turn out as badly as you and I expect the Government of the day will not be afraid to retrace its steps. So we may hope that all generous confidence in the good sense of Indian Reformers will not be wholly disappointed and that, if need be, we shall all step back, if we find our feet landed in a bog. I am pleased to see that your scoundrels have been brought to book, and I hope your vigour will be rewarded."

4th March, 1909.
TO MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

"You may have heard all about the cases here. Had you had a talk with Mr. Kincaid? He will tell you his opinion about them. I am much pleased that we got Mr. Kincaid. If I remember right I once told you that our clues if given to the Poona police will be poo-poohed, and I think Mr. Stevenson Moore would say the same thing about them if he saw you. But let me tell you what he saw here. We thought as I think, I told you also that we could trace the threads even to Bengal and men like Tilak and Khadilkar. But it was then settled that we should work only in our State and not outside.....About that time Tilak saw the bombs and wrote the article saying that it was easy to make bombs and that they want no factory and can be made under a tree....."

11th March, 1909.
FROM MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

"I waited to answer Your Highness until I had seen Fernandes. It is annoying that Damu Joshi got off. But on the whole the trials were very successful and I know Mr. Kincaid was very favourably impressed with the excellence of the work done by your police. I am sorry Your Highness had doubts about Wallinger. I think, however, you will find him all right. He has been instructed personally by His Excellency how he is to behave and will, I am certain, work cordially with your people: Our police have I think, done a good thing at last in catching Sawarkar with some incriminating documents. I am delighted to gather from Fernandes that your Highness intends to persevere in tracing these conspiracies to their source. You may rely on it that Government will cordially recognise your work and that of your police. There is nothing legitimate. I believe that Government will not do for Your Highness for the asking."

9th March, 1909.
FROM SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

"I should have written earlier to say that the trials amply justified the action taken by Your Highness. The evidence showed the existence of a conspiracy for making and using bombs and although I fear that we have not caught the prime movers and instigators, I hope that the convictions will have a salutory effect. I understand that you think Mr. Wallinger can be of use and that he is personally acceptable to Your Highness. I have therefore directed him to proceed to Kolhapur and I have given him personal instructions to assist your officers in every way in his powers. It is most necessary that we should secure cordial co-operation between our police officers in order that all the clues may be followed up. In Mr. Wallinger I am sure you will find an officer who will be helpful and who will work in harmony with your police. I trust that Your Highness is taking all necessary precautions for safety. I know well that these things are distasteful; but at times they are necessary and we must recognise the necessity. Your life is of inestimable importance to your State, and to the S. M. country, where your influence for good is so great. I beg therefore that you will not drive unattended. Two alert sowars behind your carriage etc."

16th March, 1909.
TO SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

"I hope Mr. Wallinger will prove a success. We shall of course work in harmony with him.....I am sure Mr. Stevenson Moore may have told Your Excellency all about the cases here and also what further work we have still to do. His visit has encouraged my police as he likes our clues. It is my earnest desire to root out this movement from this side. I trust with the help of Mr. Wallinger we may succeed."

(To be continued.)

GERMANY'S GOOD WILL

"ONLY PERFORMANCES WILL CONVINCE WORLD."

CHANCELLOR WIRTH AT KARLSRUHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

A Berlin message states that Chancellor. Wirth, speaking at a conference of Baden statesmen at Karlsruhe, emphasised that Germany's acceptance of the Ultimatum was sincere, but only performances would convince the world of Germany's goodwill and the work of reconstruction must be begun. It would be wrong not to acknowledge the economic improvement of Germany during the past two years and if commerce revived through the promotion of production, the German people would have some respectable performances to show.

Referring to Upper Silesia, Chancellor Wirth welcomed England's assurance of fair play.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR UPPER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

A Berlin message says that the news of the despatch of British troops is having a pacifying influence in Upper Silesia. The troops will be commanded by Colonel Arthur Grenfell Wauchope.

LONDON, May 26.

The War Office announces that the first of the four infantry battalions which are being despatched to Upper Silesia will leave Cologne on Friday. Ultimately two Irish battalions at present in England will be despatched, making the total six.

LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns that the German Government's orders prohibiting the formation of irregular bands is having most beneficial effects in Upper Silesia, where fighting has practically ceased.

BRIAND MINISTRY.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—The Chamber to-day passed a vote of confidence in M. Briand by 390 votes to 162.

LONDON, May 27.

Paris.—Prior to the Chamber passing a vote of confidence in Government. M. Briand, replying to M. Klotz, who asked if he did not think that France had already made too many concessions to Britain, said "Our Allies have made as many, perhaps more, to us." The Premier boldly urged members not to abstain from voting, but to oust Government if a more audacious policy was required. The Chamber passed the vote of confidence, after overwhelmingly defeating the motion by M. Lefevre, Minister for War, in favour of referring the London Agreement to the Committee of Chamber, which M. Briand objected to as he said it would mean giving Parliament right to modify the Reparations Commission's Decisions.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Venice telegram states that the Italian steamer Pilsna, outward bound from Bombay, has arrived with the cargo of cotton, coffee and general goods on fire. Steam has been injected, but with no effect. It has been necessary to flood two holds.

Warsaw.—Prince Sapichasa's resignation from the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been accepted.

A Stockholm message says that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has had private audience with the King.

TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

NO RELATIONSHIP WITH MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL.

ENERGETIC PROPAGANDA IN THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Amsterdam.—The Executive of the Trade Union International has drawn up an unusually business-like manifesto, which opens by refusing to admit any organisation affiliated to the Moscow International. The manifesto proposes to reorganise the administration of the despatch of financial assistance to the needy Italian and Hungarian affiliated societies and to send a commission of investigation to Upper Silesia. Meanwhile, the Executive appeals to the German and Polish workers to compose their differences.

Resolution was also passed to carry out energetic propaganda in North and South America, India, Japan and Australia.

ZAGLOUL'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

TO RESTRAIN RIGHTEOUS ANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Zagloul Pasha, the Nationalist Leader, who is held indirectly responsible for the recent outbreaks in Egypt has issued a belated appeal calling on the people to restrain their righteous anger against the Ministry and to cease the demonstrations. Zagloul endeavours to saddle the authorities with the responsibility for disorders.

In the meanwhile, the threatened railway strike in Cairo has not materialised. 2,500 railway shop workers, who have struck work, have been dismissed and even if they are reinstated they will forfeit certain rights.

MILITARY COURT BEING CONSTITUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Lord Allenby is constituting a Military Court of Inquiry into the disturbances in Alexandria with Colonel-Commandant Kelly (Indian Army) as President.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns that the Egyptian Cabinet proposes to extend to a further period of two years the law limiting the areas of sown cotton to a third of each owner's holding, thus establishing triennial rotation, which is advantageous to the yield and quality of cotton.

GOVERNMENT COTTON STORE ON FIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

An Alexandria message says that the Government cotton-store is on fire and that ten thousand bales are involved.

MADRAS SURGEONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 30.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Local and Municipal conference Government have passed orders provincialising the health officers and lending them to local bodies. Two classes of appointments have been sanctioned one for Assistant Surgeons and the other for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. First class getting 100 to 300 and second class 50 to 150 according to service. Government have also proposed that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners be recruited from these ranks.

B. O. SHARES FALLING.

ALSO PETROL PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.

The Burma Oil shares have fallen, owing to the proposal to raise a three million sterling new capital in eight per cent. preference shares and reports are coming in of a substantial reduction in the price of petrol.

CARNATIC MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 30.

The Carnatic Mills Strike still continues, strikers refusing to forfeit on any account their bonus for the last half year.

Mr. T. E. Moir, Labour Commissioner, had a prolonged interview with some of the leading mill hands of the Buckingham Mills, yesterday, as it was apprehended that the workers in that mill were organising a strike to-day to show sympathy with the men of the Carnatic Mills. No strike, however as apprehended, came off this morning. Commissioner of Police along with the Deputy Commissioner was present in the vicinity of the mills this morning.

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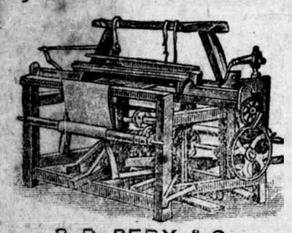

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali.

I observe that the *Indian Social Reformer* rates me for not having said anything about Moulana Mahomed Ali's speech at Madras, and not having criticised Lala Lajpatrai's at Bombay. I must not answer the inferences and the innuendoes contained in the paragraph. Critics do not know under what difficulties I edit "Young India." I rarely read newspapers. I cannot even get them during my incessant travelling. But having read this criticism, I purposely procured at Simla a copy of the Moulana's speech. I have only just read it. I have twice read the paragraph criticised, and I am of opinion that it contains nothing in it that is objectionable. The speech is certainly not inconsistent with his interview at Allahabad. In the Madras speech, he simply states the Muslim position. In the Allahabad interview, he has accepted my application and restriction of the ideal Muslim conduct. There is no doubt that if the Mussalmans could take up arms, they would do so in defence of Islam. The difficulty arises because of *our* belief in the impossibility of the Afghans invading to defeat the British without wishing at the same time to occupy India. That may be and will be a good reason for Mussalmans, if they are true to India, not joining the Afghans even if they were able. But we may not dispute the theoretical religious right of Mussalmans to state their correct position. We can only honour them for it. The two great qualities of the brothers are their bravery and sincerity. And I can read nothing but these two qualities in the Madras speech.

Lala Lajpat Rai.

Let me take the "Indian Social Reformer" into the secret of my methods. My assistant drew my attention to the hostile criticism of Lalaji's speech and asked me whether I wished to say anything upon it. I had not the text of his speech before me, nor had been any criticism. I therefore wrote to Lalaji, asking him to enlighten me on the matter, and suggesting that he should apologise, if a single hasty word was uttered. It has been my privilege on close acquaintance to find him generous, forgiving and frank. He said in his letter that his Bombay speech was a specially considered utterance, and that he had not attacked any person in it. He had only dealt with the action of the Moderates as a party. He sent me the cutting for my opinion. This was whilst I was in Sindh. I was unable to read it and had forgotten all about it, till the "Reformer's" rebuke reminded me of it. I have now read Lalaji's speech and have much pleasure in stating that I find nothing offensive or discourteous in it. It is undoubtedly in Lalaji's fighting style. It is a party speech. He has adopted, by long residence in the west, the western form of criticism. But it is best western form. There is nothing vulgar in it. His charges are not unjustified by the conduct of the Moderate ministers. His worst charge is that they have merged themselves in the bureaucracy. It is a serious charge to make, but the instances adduced by him surely prove it. The Moderates may retort, if they choose, that outsiders cannot appreciate the difficulties of the ministers. But that is just what proves the error of the great leaders who find themselves allied with the Government. They should have known that such would be their lot, or they should now know by experience, that it is no use being ministers, until they have an effective control over the Government policy. All the repression that is now going on, is almost as bad as before. It makes little difference that now there is the farce of a trial. The fact is, that most of the political sections of the Penal Code are such as to bring almost every Non-Cooperation speech under them. I believe that if I was charged, I should have to plead guilty to the charge of sedition. It is the duty of a non-cooperator to preach disaffection towards the existing order of things. Non-Cooperators are but giving disciplined expression to a nation's outraged feelings. I should like to see a considered reply to Lala Lajpat Rai's strong indictment. In my humble opinion, the speech of Lala Lajpat Rai does not betray any loss of temper, and is quite in keeping with the advice he tendered the youth of the country in his concluding paragraphs.

'A Messenger of God.'

I have received a cutting, in which I am reported to be credited with being a messenger of God, and I am asked whether I claim to have any special revelation from God. I have already dealt with the miracles attributed to me. As to this the latest charge, I must disown it. I pray like every good Hindu. I believe that we can all become messengers of God, if we cease to fear man and seek only God's Truth. I do believe I am seeking only God's Truth and have lost all fear of man, I therefore do *feel* that God is with the movement of Non-Cooperation. I have no special revelation of God's will. My firm belief is that He reveals himself daily to every human being but we shut our ears to the 'still small voice.' We shut our eyes to the Pillar of Fire in front of us. *I realise* His omnipresence. And it is open to the writer to do likewise.

A Sindh Critic.

It gives me pleasure always to have criticism from Sindh. It is always searching and always courteous. Sindh suffers from the surfeit of western education, and therefore the youths of Sindh readily command my sympathy. They are bewildered to find themselves in the maze of western ratiocination. I must therefore try patiently to answer Mr. Jethmal's open letter, especially as I claim him to be one of my earliest comrades in Satyagraha and know him to be a leader of forlorn causes. I do believe in self-determination. Mr. Jethmal does not know that the Mussalmans do not claim Palestine for the Turks as against the Arabs. They claim Mussalman control of Jazirat-ul-Arab of which Palestine is but a part. They would not mind if it was restored to the Arabs without any outside interference. Mr. Jethmal must know that the present population of Palestine is overwhelmingly Mussalman. He should also know that the British mandate is to-day being imposed upon Palestine and Mesopotamia in the teeth of fierce Arab opposition.

Unlike Mr. Jethmal, I do believe in the distinctive character of the different scriptures. I cannot be party to putting a strain upon the scriptural loyalty of the Mussalmans, where it is not in conflict with reason and justice.

But I am one with Mr. Jethmal, in his fear of theoretic priesthood and its interpretations often given to suit occasions. The Mussalman claim is not based on Futwahs, but on a Quranic injunction which a child can understand. The Mussalman claim is again based upon justice, even apart from the scriptural authority. Jazirat-ul-Arab was under Mussalman control before the war. No right has accrued to the Christians or the Jews over it, as against the Mussalmans of the world in general and of India in particular. The British mandate is an act of treachery towards Indian Mussalmans and of pillage against the world's Mussalmans.

I must not appropriate the easy compliment Mr. Jethmal pays me, of attributing to me the courage of saying that I differ from Shri Krishna in the matter of violence. I have the courage of saying that Krishna never taught violence in the Gita. My interpretation of the Gita is, that it has based a religious teaching on a historical incident, and that it does not deal with an earthly war but it deals with the ceaseless spiritual war going on in the human Kurukshetra. I can understand the *Nirdwandwa* teaching on no other hypothesis. A man who is free from the action of the pairs of opposites, is incapable like the perfect man of the Bible, of injuring any living thing on earth. He kills himself so truly that there is no rebirth for him.

But a non-cooperator is not concerned with this part of my personal belief. He is bound to believe in non-violence as the only true policy for the removal of the threefold fever of India.

In spite of my firm faith in absolute *Ahinsa*, i.e., innocence, I could reconcile myself to Kheda recruiting. My *Ahinsa* teaches me that I cannot carry the world with me by force of arms. I will not cut off the hands of my children for fear of their hurting others. A man is innocent when he is able to do harm and refrains. India's soldiers must have arms, so long as they believe in violence. I invited during the recruiting campaign, those who believed in violence, to join the battle and not to keep away, because they had a grievance against the Government, as they were inclined to do. I was against bargaining with the Government as I am against bargaining at any time.

I do not anticipate a time in India or the world, when *all* will be followers of *Ahinsa*. Police, there will be even in Satya Yuga. But I do contemplate a time, when in India we shall rely less on brute force and more, much more, on soul force, —when the Brahman in man will hold supremacy.

Now it must not be difficult for Mr. Jethmal to appreciate my alliance with the Ali Brothers. I believe them to be men of their word, as honourable as any I have had the privilege of meeting. It is enough for me to know that they observe the vow of non-violence, whilst they are in the movement of non-cooperation. They will no more prefer Afghan rule to British rule than Mr. Jethmal does. I believe that time will enable them to see that India can never, not at any rate within a generation, be free by violence. I believe that India and Khilafat can be free during this very year, if India responds to the simple programme sketched in these pages from time to time.

Sannyasa.

A pleader who has suspended practice asks whether every non-cooperator should become a *Sannyasi* and renounce the world. I fear, this question has been asked because I appear to lead the life of a *Sannyasi*, whereas the renunciation required by the Non-Cooperation programme is infinitely less than was required of thousands of Boer women and children during the Boer war, and of thousands of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans during the late war. Great success is possible for us with so little renunciation, only because our programme is non-violent, our cause absolutely just, and we are so many

A Defendant's Plight.

The friend further inquires, what a man who is falsey sued is to do. Well, those who have been falsely charged by the Government have gone to gaol. Those who are falsely sued may, if the plaintiff will not go to private arbitration, make a statement and produce even witnesses without engaging a lawyer. He is likely to have judgment in his favour. But at the worst he runs the risk of having to pay a blackguard. Surely wrong judgments have been given before now in spite of the assistance of the ablest lawyers.

Doubting National Capacity.

The third question is, "Do you believe that the constructive part of the Non-Cooperation programme can attain success without our having a national Government?" This question betrays helplessness. We are delayed in the attainment of our goal, only because of this feeling of helplessness. We shall attain Swaraj, only when we feel self-reliant. Even a national Government will have to be the nation's creation; not the nation, the Government's. Why should we not stop drink without the aid of the Government, why should we not be able to boycott foreign cloth without the Government's aid? Non-Cooperation enables us to show that in every thing that matters, we can be independent of the Government. A Government is an agency set up by the people. The principal has the right to non-cooperate with the agent, when he proves faithless. When on the contrary the principal feels helpless, he becomes his agent's slave. Such is our present position and we must get rid of it at any cost.

Contemplating Postponement.

The last question of the friend is, "In case the call of the Congress does not meet with adequate response, will the attainment of Swaraj be proportionately postponed?" I dread to contemplate postponement because it betrays distrust in the nation. Somehow or other I feel that the nation will respond in time. But the logical answer to the question undoubtedly is, that if the nation does not make an adequate response to the programme, attainment of our goal is likely to be delayed.

The Curse of Betting,

Babu Bhagwandas, the learned chancellor of the National University, Kashi, has sent me extracts from Manusmriti on the sin of betting. I reproduce them below:—

"The King should diligently keep gambling (*dyuta*) and betting (*samahvaya*) away from the state; for these two vices destroy the State and the sovereign themselves. (221)

Gambling and betting are indeed as daylight robbery; and the ruler should endeavour diligently to eradicate them. (222)

That wherein inanimate things ar used, that is *dyuta*, gambling; that wherein, living things are used, that is *samahvaya*, betting. (223)

He who does these himself, or causes them to be done by others, secretly or openly, may be punished by the ruler with (punishment) up to that of death, at the ruler's discretion, like cheats and impersonators pretending to follow vocations other than their rightful ones. Or gamblers and betters (*kitawah*) may be banished from the land, like those who practise prostitution under cover of dancing and singing and acting, or those who make and sell spirituous liquors and other such cruel deceivers and spreaders of vice and followers of sinful trades. (224-228)—"Young India."

TRUTH ABOUT KOPAGANJ.

"LEADER'S" STORY REFUTED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes to "The Independent":—

A somewhat fanciful account of my visit to Kopaganj has appeared in the Press. The account is incorrect in many particulars.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and I arrived in Azamgarh on the 19th. It was our intention to motor to Kopaganj, a distance of 28 miles, early in the morning of the 20th and to spend the best part of the day there, catching the Ballia train in the afternoon. On the evening of the 20th there was to be a public meeting at Ballia and on the 21st we were to be in Yusufpur and Ghazipur. We requested the local bodies at Azamgarh to arrange for a car for the Kopaganj visit. They failed in their endeavour. I then suggested carriages, and eventually ekkas, to take us to Kopaganj early in the morning. We were very anxious to go, and the only way of doing so without upsetting our Ballia and Ghazipur programme was to precede the Railway train and go by road. Maulana Shaukat Ali was fasting and a 28 mile road journey in the heat of the sun would have been a great trial to him. He agreed readily, however, to go by road if a suitable vehicle was found. No conveyance of any kind was forthcoming and consequently we took the Ballia train at 10-30 a.m. At 12-30 we arrived at Mau. I again expressed a desire to go to Kopaganj, if it could possibly be arranged. The train makes a lengthy stay at Mau and I had 2½ hours. An ekka was found. It was physically impossible for Maulana Shaukat Ali to go by the ekka. I therefore proceeded to Kopaganj with a Hindu friend, a resident of Mau. On arrival at Kopaganj I expressed a desire to see the girl in question. I was taken to her and I had half an hour's talk with her. My Hindu friend was with me as well as two or three Mohamedan gentlemen. There were many other people outside the room. I was sitting in. After my conversation with the girl I saw the boy, who is said to have abducted her, and had a short talk with him. I then came out and addressed a few words to a small crowd which had assembled outside. After this, I left Kopaganj on my ekka for Indara, the next station after Mau. There was no proper road and we had practically to go across the fields. There being very little time left and the rate of the ekka's progress being excessively moderate, I tried to run for a considerable part of the way. In spite of my exertions, however, I missed the train at Indara.

I do not presume to have performed a miracle by my visit to Kopaganj, nor could I possibly hold a regular enquiry even if I wished to do so in the short time at my disposal. I went there mainly to see the girl and to try to find out what her present feelings were. She told me definitely and repeatedly that she wished to remain in her present abode. She refused to go back to her old home even though her people might be willing to take her back. I may add that she is in an advanced state of pregnancy.

The boy who accompanied her from Calcutta appears to be younger than the girl. He looks 16 or 17 years of age and is a very unintelligent country yokel.

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